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ALLAHABAD DIVISION.

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ALLAHABAD DIVISION.

Allahābād Division.—A Division on the south-western border of the United Provinces, extending from the northern terraces of the Vindhya range to the Ganges, and lying between $24^{\circ} 11'$ and $26^{\circ} 58'$ N. and $78^{\circ} 10'$ and $82^{\circ} 21'$ E. On the north it is bounded by the Etāwah and Farrukhābād Districts in the Agra Division; on the north-east the Ganges divides the greater part of the Division from Oudh, some of the Allahābād District extending north of the river; the Mirzapur District lies on the east; and the southern and western boundaries are formed by Native States of the Central India Agency. The headquarters of the Commissioner are at ALLAHABAD. Population has varied: 1872, 5,377,928; 1881, 5,588,287; 1891, 5,757,121; and 1901, 5,510,702. The portion of the Division lying south-west of the Jumna is called BUNDELKHAND (British), and suffered more severely than any other part of the Provinces in the famine of 1896-97. The total area is 17,270 square miles, and the density of population 321, as compared with 445 for the Provinces as a whole. The Division has the largest area, but is fifth in regard to population. In 1901 Hindus formed 90 per cent. of the total population and Musalmāns 9 per cent. Members of other religions included Christians (14,989, of whom 5,005 were natives) and Jains (13,210). The Division contains 7 Districts, as shown below:—

		Area in square miles,	Population, 1901.	Revenue and excess for 1903 of, in thousand- of rupees.
Cawnpore	...	2,381	1,259,868	23,61,
Fatehpur	...	1,618	640,391	16,13,
Bāndā	...	3,060	631,058	10,51,
Mirzapur	...	2,289	458,512	11,48,
Allahābād	...	2,811	1,499,354	27,30,
Jhānsi	...	3,628	616,759	7,41,
Jālaun	...	1,440	399,726	11,38,
Total	...	<u>17,270</u>	<u>5,510,702</u>	<u>1,06,94,</u>

Cawnpore, Fatehpur, and part of Allahābād lie in the Jumna-Ganges Doāb, and part of Allahābād extends north of the

Ganges. The southern portions of Allahābād, Bāndā, Hamirpur, and Jhānsi lie on the outer terraces of the Vindhya, or are studded with outlying hills of the same system, while the remaining portions of these Districts and Jālaun stretch northwards in a level plain.

The Division contains 10,950 villages and 51 towns, but most of the latter are very small. The largest towns are CAWNPORE (197,170 with cantonments), ALLAHABAD (172,032 with cantonments), JHANSI (55,724 with cantonments), and BANDA (22,565). Cawnpore is the largest trading and manufacturing centre in the Provinces; Jhānsi derives its importance from its commanding position; and Allahābād is the seat of Government and an important religious centre. The southern Districts contain a fine series of Hindu temples and fortresses, the memorials of the Chandel rulers of MAHOBĀ.

Cawnpoore District (*Kānpur*).—Northern District of the Allahābād Division, United Provinces, lying between $25^{\circ} 65'$ and $26^{\circ} 58'$ N. and between $79^{\circ} 31'$ and $80^{\circ} 34'$ E., with an area of 2,381 square miles. It is bounded on the north-east by the Ganges, which divides it from the Oudh Districts of Hardoi and Unnao; on the north-west by Farrukhābād and Etawah; on the south-west by the Jumna, which separates it from Jālaun and Hamirpur, and on the south-east by Fatehpur. Cawnpore forms part of the DOAB, or great alluvial plain between the Ganges and the Jumna; and it does not materially differ in its general features from other portions of that vast tract. It consists for the most part of a level plateau, only varied by the courses of the minor streams whose waters eventually swell the great boundary rivers. There is a general slope towards the south-west, and all the river channels trend in that direction. The Isan cuts off a small angle to the north, joining the Ganges shortly after its entry within the limits of Cawnpore; next come the Pāndū and Rind or Arind, which traverse the central portion of the District from end to end; while the Sengar, after a south-westerly course through part of the District, turns south abruptly and falls into the Jumna. The banks of both Sengar and Jumna are deeply furrowed by extensive ravines, which ramify in every direction from the central gorge. Their wild and desolate appearance contrasts strongly with the rich and peaceful aspect of the

Boun-
daries,
configura-
tion, and
river
.system.

cultivated country above. The Ganges and Jumna are navigable throughout their course, but water-borne traffic has decreased. Although no lakes of any size exist, there are several *jhils* or swamps, especially in the northern and central portions, and in the south-west a long drainage line, called the Sonas, gradually deepens into a regular watercourse.

The flora of the District presents no peculiarities. The Botany, only extensive jungles are of *dhuk* (*Butea frondosa*). Groves of mangoes cover a larger area, and the *mahuñ* (*Ficus latifolia*), *jumun* (*Eugenia jambolana*), *nim* (*Melia azadirachta*), and *babil* (*Acacia arabica*) are the commonest trees.

The District consists entirely of Gangetic alluvium, but Geology. Kankar is found in all parts, and large stretches of country, especially in the Ganges-Pundū doib, are covered with saline efflorescences.

Leopards are found near the confluence of the Sengar and Fauna. Jumna, raving-deer along the Jumna, and black buck and nilgai in small and decreasing numbers throughout the District. Wild pig are common near both the great rivers, and a pack of man-eating wolves ranges along the bank of the Ganges. Partridges, quail, and hares are common, and geese, duck, teal, and other aquatic birds haunt the marshes in the cold weather. Fish are plentiful and are freely used as food.

The climate of Cawnpore is hot and dry. From April to Climate July westerly winds prevail; the rainy season lasts till the end ^{and} _{tempera.} of September or beginning of October, and the cold weather _{ture.} begins in November. The District is, on the whole, well drained, and is therefore fairly healthy.

The average rainfall over a long series of years was 33 rainfall. inches, and the fall is evenly distributed throughout the District. From time to time there are considerable variations in the fall, which greatly affect agricultural conditions. In 1891 the rainfall was 69 inches, while in 1897 only 19 inches were received.

The early history of the District is unusually meagre owing History. to the fact that it contained no towns of importance, and was divided between kingdoms or provinces whose capitals were situated beyond its limits. Thus in the reign of Alchar it formed part of the sarkars of KANAUJ, KALPI, and KORA,

On the fall of the Mughal empire the District fell into the possession of the Bangash Nawâb of FARRUKHABAD and remained in his power from 1733 to 1754, when the Marâthâs occupied the lower Doâb. After the great battle of Pânipat the Farrukhâbûd Nawâb again acquired part of the District, and gave some help to Shujâ-ud-daulâ in his second attempt against the English, which ended in the victory of the latter near Jâjmau in 1765. The result of that event was the restoration to the emperor Shâh Alam II of a tract south of the Ganges, including part of this District. A few years later the Marâthâs again advanced, and the emperor joined them. The Oudh forces were successful in driving the Marâthâs out of the Doâb, and in 1773 the territory granted to the emperor was restored to the Nawâb of Oudh. About 1778 a British cantonment was founded at Cawnpore, and in 1801 the whole District was ceded with other territory. The later history is uneventful till the date of the Mutiny of 1857. The events of that terrible summer are described in detail in the article on CAWNPORE CITY. The revolt commenced on June 6th, when the native troops seized the treasury, broke open the jail, and burnt the public offices. For three weeks the small European garrison held out in entrenchments, hastily prepared in the middle of an open plain. On June 26th they capitulated on a sworn promise of protection, which was broken almost as soon as made. As the survivors of the siege were embarking in boats for Allahâbâd, fire was suddenly opened by men in ambush. With hardly an exception, the men were shot down on the spot and the women were carried off to prison, where they were all cut to pieces under the orders of the Nâna, at the first sound of Havelock's guns outside Cawnpore. General Havelock had fought the battles of Aung and the Pundû Nâdi on the 15th of July, and next day took Cawnpore by storm. The 17th and 18th were devoted to the recovery of the city, and the 19th to the destruction of Bithûr and the Nâna's palaces. Two or three unsuccessful attempts to cross into Oudh were hazarded; but no actual advance was made until the arrival of reinforcements under General Outram towards the end of August. Lord Clyde's column passed through to the relief of Lucknow on the 19th of October, and Colonel Greathed followed a week later.

In November the Gwalior mutineers crossed the Jumna and, being joined by a large force of Oudh rebels, attacked Cawnpore on the 27th, and obtained possession of the city, which they held till Lord Clyde marched in the next evening. On the 6th of December Lord Clyde routed them with great loss, and took all their guns. General Walpole then led a column through the country towns, restoring order in Akbarpur, Rasūlābād, and Derāpur. The District was not completely pacified till after the fall of Kālpī in May, 1858 ; but that event rendered its reorganization easy ; and when Firoz Shāh fled through it in December, 1858, his passage caused no disturbance.

Some interesting bronze arrow-heads and spears have been found near Bithūr. Along the course of the Rind stands a series of Hindu temples, mostly of small size, but dating from the 6th to the 9th centuries.

There are 6 towns and 1,962 villages in the District. In The spite of adverse seasons population is increasing steadily : people. 1872, 1,156,055 ; 1881, 1,181,396 ; 1891, 1,209,695 ; and 1901, 1,258,868. Cawnpore contains 8 tahsils, AKBARPUR, BILHAUR, BHOGNIPUR (or Pukhrāyān), CAWNPORE, DERAPUR, NARWAL (or Sārh Salempur), SHIVARAJPUR, and GHATAMPUR, the headquarters of each being at a place of the same name. The only considerable town is CAWNPORE, the administrative headquarters of the District. The following table gives the chief statistics of population in 1901 :—

Tahsil.	Area in square miles.	Number of —		Population.	Population per square mile.	Percentage of variation in population between 1891 and 1901.	Number of persons able to read and write.
		Towns.	Villages.				
Akbarpur	245	1	199	107,729	440	+ 5·1	2,760
Bilhaur	345	1	245	156,261	453	- .85	4,272
Bhognipur	368	1	308	141,346	384	+ 14·5	2,788
Cawnpore	283	2	221	338,507	1,196	+ 4·1	25,052
Derāpur	308	...	275	149,593	486	+ 6·4	4,073
Narwal	218	1	170	92,860	426	- 6·4	3,366
Shivarājpur	276	...	311	147,910	536	+ 1·1	4,703
Ghātampur	341	...	233	124,662	366	+ 5·5	3,894
District total	2,384	6	1,962	1,258,868	528	+ 4·1	50,908

Hindus include more than 90 per cent. of the population and Musalmāns 9 per cent. The density of population is generally lower than in the rich Districts further west. In spite of distress caused by the famine of 1896-97, population increased between 1891 and 1901 at a higher rate than the Provincial average. More than 99 per cent. of the population speak Western Hindi, the prevailing dialect being Kanaujia.

Castes and occupations. The most numerous Hindu castes are: Brāhmans 172,000, Chamārs (leather-workers and cultivators; 154,000), Ahirs (graziers and cultivators; 122,000), Rājputs 95,000, Lodhas (cultivators; 47,000), Kurmis (agriculturists; 45,000), and Koris (weavers; 51,000). The Boriyās or Bauriās, who number 15,000, are akin to the Pāsias and are not found elsewhere. Among Musalmāns the chief groups are: Shaikhs 53,000, Pathūns 18,000, and Saiyids 7,000. Agriculture supports 62 per cent. of the population, general labour more than 8 per cent., and personal services nearly the same proportion. Rājputs, Brāhmans, and Kurmis are the principal landholders, and Brāhmans, Ahirs, Rājputs, Chamārs, Kāchhis, and Kurmis the chief cultivators.

Christian Missions. In 1901 there were 1,456 native Christians, of whom 547 belonged to the Anglican Communion, 330 were Methodists, 50 Presbyterians, and 104 Roman Catholics. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel has laboured here since 1833 and the American Methodist Mission was opened in 1871.

General agricultural conditions. Broadly speaking, there are two main agricultural divisions in the District. In the southern portion the Jumna and Sengar have extensive system of ravines with small areas of lowland; the upland away from the ravines is mainly loam, but is not very fertile and bears some resemblance to the neighbouring tract of Bundelkhand south of the Jumna. A striking feature of this tract is the great depth of the water level, the cost of irrigation from wells being almost prohibitive. The northern half of the District consists mainly of good fertile loam, with some heavy rice soil and large *īsar* plains, particularly in the north and north-west. Along the Pāndū and Rind are found stretches of lighter loam with a distinctive red colour. In the extreme north a strip of very light soil or *bhūr* is found near the Isan. The Ganges has very little alluvial land, as in most parts of its course it flows close under the high bank.

The tenures found are those common in the United Provinces. In the whole District, 4,336 *mahāls* are held *samīndāri*, *tural*, 957 *pattiādāri*, and 20 *bhaiyāchārā*. The chief statistics of cultivation in 1903-04 are given below, in square miles :—

Tāhsil.	Total.	Cultivated.	Irrigated.	Culturable waste.
Akbarpur ...	245	181	66	27
Bilhaur ...	345	163	76	39
Bhognipur	368	225	67	34
Cawnpore ...	283	141	60	24
Deraūpur ...	308	186	78	33
Narwaṛ ...	218	116	45	22
Shivarājpur	276	145	80	21
Ghātampur	341	216	62	49
Total ...	2,384	1,323	534	249

The principal food crops, with the area under each, were: *gram* (263), *jowār* (230), barley (254), and wheat (230). Maize, rice, and *bājra* are also important. Of the economic products, cotton covered an area of 82 square miles, sugarcane 12, indigo 20, and opium 10.

Cultivation has not increased during the last 30 years, nor is there much room for expansion. Important changes have however, taken place in the crops sown. These changes have been in the direction of increasing the area under the food-crops of the poorer classes, such as *jowār*, rice, maize, and minor products, all of which are grown in the *kharif* or autumn. The *rabi* or spring crops, especially mixed wheat and barley and mixed *gram* and peas, have decreased in area, as have the valuable autumn crops, cotton and sugarcane. A substantial increase has, however, been effected in the area double-cropped, and poppy and potatoes, which are valuable crops, though covering a small area, are being more largely grown. Canal irrigation has also been extended to two important tracts in the south-west and north-east of the District. A steady demand exists for advances under both the Land

Improvement and the Agriculturists' Loans Acts. In 10 years ending 1901 the total advances were 1·7 lakhs, of which Rs. 75,000 were advanced in 1896-97. In normal years the loans amount to Rs. 3,000 or Rs. 4,000.

Cattle,
ponies,
and
sheep.

The District has no particular breed of cattle, goats or sheep, and the best animals are all imported, the MAKANPUR fair being the great source of supply. Horse-breeding is not carried on in any part of the District, and the ponies ordinarily bred are very inferior.

Irriga-
tion.

Cawnpore is largely dependent on canals. In 1903-04, out of 53·4 square miles irrigated canals supplied 362, wells 140, and tanks 29. Three main branches of the LOWER GANGES CANAL supply the District, viz. the Cawnpore branch, the Etawah branch, and the Bhognipur branch. The first of these is now continued through the east of Cawnpore, under the name of the Fatehpur branch. Unbricked wells can be made in all parts of the District, except in the tract near the Jumna, and often last for many years, with annual repairs and cleaning. Water is raised in a leatheren bucket by a rope drawn by bullocks.

Minerals.

The only minerals found in the District are *kankár* or nodular and block limestone, and the saline efflorescences called *reh*.

Arts and
Manufac-
tures.

CAWNPORE CITY is the most important manufacturing centre in the United Provinces. Cotton-spinning and weaving and tanning and the manufacture of leather goods are the chief industries carried on there; but iron-work, woollen goods, sugar, and several other classes of articles are also manufactured. The 25 largest factories gave employment in 1903 to nearly 17,000 hands. Outside the city there are few manufactures, and these are confined to the preparation of the articles required for local use.

Com-
merce.

The trade of the District is largely centred in that of Cawnpore city, which not only takes the lead in the matter of industrial enterprise, but is also the greatest commercial centre in upper India. Articles manufactured here are exported to all parts of India, and several classes of goods are sent abroad. Grain and pulses, oilseeds and sugar, are exported; while raw cotton, salt and saltpetre, metals and piecegoods are imported and distributed to the surrounding Districts. The traffic is

largely carried on the railway ; but grain and cotton are also brought into Cawnpore by road and by the Lower Ganges Canal.

Cawnpore is an important railway junction. The oldest Railways line is the East Indian Railway, which passes across the District and from east to west. Through communication with Bombay is supplied by the Indian Midland branch of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, while a branch of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway runs to Lucknow. The Cawnpore-Achhnerā metre-gauge line traverses a rich tract in the Agra Division, and is connected with the Bengal and North-Western Railway. The District is well supplied with communications and is the centre of a system of metalled roads radiating in all directions with a total length of 205 miles, maintained by the Public Works department, 148 miles being repaired at the cost of Provincial funds. There are also 798 miles of unmetalled roads in charge of the District board. Avenues are kept up on 567 miles. The main routes are the Grand trunk road, and the roads from Cawnpore to Jhānsi and Saugor, and to Hamirpur.

Cawnpore is not liable to such severe famine as are the Famine Districts situated to the west and south, but contains several tracts in which distress is caused by drought. The terrible famine of 1770 extended to this District, and in 1783-84 people and cattle died by thousands. Distress was felt in 1803-04 and the famine of 1837 visited Cawnpore with frightful severity. Cattle died in herds and whole villages were depopulated. In 1860-61 some distress was felt, but the extension of canal irrigation has been very effective to prevent famine, and in 1868-69 and 1877-78 there was little damage. In 1896-97 distress was severely felt in the parts not protected by canals, and was, as usual, aggravated by the inrush of starving people from Bundelkhand. In February 1897, 139,600 persons were in receipt of relief, and more than 4 lakhs was spent on relief works. Large advances were made for seed, bullocks, and wells, and the District recovered rapidly.

The District Officer is usually assisted by two members of the Indian Civil Service and by 4 Deputy Collectors recruited in India. A *tahsildār* resides at the headquarters of each *tahsīl*, and two Executive Engineers in charge of divisions of the Lower Ganges Canal are stationed at Cawnpore.

Civil
Justice
and
Crime.

There are two District Munsiffs. The Subordinate Judge and District Judge have civil jurisdiction throughout the Cawnpore and Fatchpur Districts, and the latter is also Sessions Judge for both Districts, but only hears appellate criminal cases from the Fatchpur District. The District is not specially notable for the crime of its inhabitants. In 1900 a serious riot attended by loss of life took place in the city and extra police were quartered on it for a time. Female infanticide was formerly suspected; but the last names were removed from the register of persons under surveillance in 1903.

Land
Revenue
adminis-
tration.

The District was acquired in 1801, and when first formed included parts of the present Farrukhābād and Fatchpur Districts. The administrator under the Nawāb of Oudh before cession had been the celebrated eunuch, Almās Ali Khān, whose method was that of assessing revenue at the highest figure which could be collected. Under British rule short-term settlements were made at first, based on the nominal demand under native rule. This demand was excessive over a series of years and great scandals arose. The native officials were corrupt and the European officers ignorant or supine, and estates were brought to sale, and purchased for a song, without their owners knowing that they were in arrears. In 1821 a special commission was appointed with power to enquire into and set aside such sales. The commission set aside 185 auction sales, and a few private sales and mortgages. In 1840 the first regular settlement under Regulation IX of 1833 was carried out. The revenue demand was reduced from 23·2 lakhs to 21·8 lakhs, and this was again reduced by Rs. 30,000 as the assessment was found too high. There were at that time two large *talukas* in the District, which, in accordance with the usual policy, were broken up and settled with the village proprietors. The next regular settlement was made between 1868 and 1877, in the usual method. Each village was divided into blocks of similar qualities of soil, and rates were selected for the valuation of these. The result was an assessment of 21·6 lakhs. In 1903 a new settlement was commenced; but procedure has been simplified, as the *patwāris'* records were found to be very reliable, and where the existing demand is found to lie between 45 and 55 per cent. of the recorded assets, no change is ordinarily being made. Collections on

account of land revenue and total revenue have been, in thousands of rupees :—

	1880-81.	1890-91.	1900-01.	1903-04.
Land revenue	... 21,49,	21,56,	21,32,	21,07,
Total revenue	... 39,03,	33,90,	38,24,	40,39,

While there is only one municipality, Cawnpore, 5 towns are administered under Act XX of 1856. The District board is in charge of local affairs beyond the limits of these towns, and had an income and expenditure of 1·5 lakhs in 1903-04, chiefly derived from local rates. The expenditure included Rs. 60,000 spent on roads and buildings.

There are 28 police-stations and the District Superintendent of Police usually has two Assistants, and a force of 6 inspectors, 133 subordinate officers, and 621 constables, in addition to 195 municipal and town police, and 2,882 rural and road police. The District jail contained an average daily number of 397 inmates in 1903.

The District takes a fairly high place as regards the literacy of its population, and 4 per cent. (7 males and 4 females) could read and write in 1901. This is largely owing to the presence of a great city. The number of public institutions rose from 234 with 7,028 pupils in 1880-81 to 271 with 11,177 in 1900-01. In 1903-04 there were 263 public institutions with 12,580 pupils, of whom 529 were girls, besides 265 private schools with 3,406 pupils, including 131 girls. More than 14,000 of the total number of students were in primary schools. Three of the public schools were managed by Government and 162 by the District and municipal boards. The total expenditure was 1·1 lakhs, of which Rs. 34,000 were met from subscriptions and other sources, Rs. 44,000 from local funds, Rs. 21,000 from fees, and Rs. 15,000 from Provincial revenues. The only college in the District is at Cawnpore city.

There are 18 hospitals and dispensaries providing accommodation for 153 in-patients. In 1903, 107,000 cases were treated, including 1,600 of in-patients, and 5,400 operations.

were performed. The total expenditure was Rs. 28,000, chiefly met from local funds.

Vaccination.—About 33,000 persons were successfully vaccinated in 1903-04, representing a proportion of 26 per 1,000 of the population, which is rather a low figure. Vaccination is only compulsory in the municipality and cantonment.

(F. N. Wright, *Settlement Report, 1878; District Gazetteer, 1881* [under revision].)

Akbarpur Tahsil.—Central *tahsil* of Cawnpore District, United Provinces, conterminous with the *pargana* of the same name, and lying between 26° 15' and 26° 33' N. and 79° 51' and 80° 11' E., with an area of 245 square miles. Population increased from 102,256 in 1891 to 107,729 in 1901. There are 190 villages and one town only, Akbarpur, the *tahsil* headquarters, population 4,734. The demand for land revenue in 1903-04 was Rs. 2,16,000 and for cesses Rs. 35,000. The density of population, 440 to the square mile, is below the District average. Three rivers flow through the *tahsil* and determine its physical features. The Rind crosses the north and forms part of the eastern boundary. On its banks the soil is reddish and very fertile. The Non rises in a swamp and drains the central belt of loam, the fertility of which is diminished by barren *usar* and *dhak* jungle. The soil then deteriorates as the ravines of the Sengar, which marks the southern boundary, are approached. Irrigation is supplied by the Etawah branch of the Lower Ganges Canal. In 1903-04, 131 square miles were cultivated, of which 66 were irrigated, canals supplying two-thirds and wells most of the remainder.

Bilhaur Tahsil.—Northern *tahsil* of Cawnpore District, United Provinces, conterminous with the *pargana* of the same name, and lying between 26° 31' and 26° 58' N. and 79° 40' and 80° 8' E., with an area of 345 square miles. Population fell from 157,593 in 1891 to 156,261 in 1901. There are 245 villages and one town only, BILHAUR, the *tahsil* headquarters; population 5,143. The demand for land revenue in 1903-04 was Rs. 3,00,000 and for cesses Rs. 48,000. The density of population, 453 to the square mile, is below the District average. The Ganges forms the north-eastern boundary, and the *tahsil* is crossed by the Isan and Pāndū,

while the Rind flows along the southern side. Near the Isan the soil is light and sandy, but it improves near the Pāndū, and a fertile red soil is found along the Rind. Many swamps lie in the centre of the *tahsil* and are used for irrigating about 10 square miles in ordinary years. In 1903-04, 163 square miles were cultivated, of which 76 were irrigated. The Cawnpore branch of the Lower Ganges Canal is the most important source of irrigation, but wells supply nearly as large an area.

Bhognipur Tahsil (or *Pukhrāyān*).—South-western *tahsil* of Cawnpore District, United Provinces, conterminous with the *pargana* of the same name, and lying between $26^{\circ} 5'$ and $26^{\circ} 25'$ N. and $79^{\circ} 31'$ and $80^{\circ} 2'$ E., with an area of 368 square miles. Population increased from 120,806 in 1891 to 141,346 in 1901. There are 308 villages and only one town, Mūsānagar, population 1,575. The demand for land revenue in 1903-04 was Rs. 2,68,000 and for cesses Rs. 43,000. The density of population, 384 to the square mile, is considerably below the District average. On the south flows the Jumna, while the Sengar forms part of the northern boundary and then turns abruptly south to meet the Jumna. Both rivers are fringed by deep ravines, and the soils resemble those found in BUNDELKHAND. Water is only found at an immense depth, and irrigation is supplied almost entirely by the Bhognipur branch of the Lower Ganges Canal. In 1903-04, 225 square miles were cultivated, of which 67 were irrigated.

Cawnpore Tahsil.—Headquarters *tahsil* of Cawnpore District, United Provinces, conterminous with the *pargana* of the same name, and formerly known as Jājmau. It lies along the Ganges, between $26^{\circ} 15'$ and $26^{\circ} 41'$ N. and $80^{\circ} 2'$ and $80^{\circ} 26'$ E., with an area of 283 square miles. Population increased from 324,628 in 1891 to 338,507 in 1901. There are 221 villages and two towns, CAWNPORE, the District and *tahsil* headquarters, population 197,170, and BITHUR (7,173). The demand for land revenue in 1903-04 was Rs. 2,56,000 and for cesses Rs. 41,000. The density of population, 1,196 to the square mile, is more than double the District average, owing to the presence of the city. The Pāndū and Rind are the chief rivers besides the Ganges. There is a high cliff of barren soil along the Ganges, pierced by . . . of this the

soil improves and is a fertile loam, which gradually assumes a reddish colour south of the Pāndū. In 1903-04, 141 square miles were cultivated, of which 60 were irrigated. The Cawnpore and Fatchpur branches of the Lower Ganges Canal supply about two-fifths of the irrigated area and wells most of the remainder.

Derāpur.—*Tahsil* of Cawnpore District, United Provinces, conterminous with the *pargana* of the same name, and lying between 26° 20' and 26° 37' N. and 79° 33' and 79° 55' E., with an area of 308 square miles. Population increased from 140,008 in 1891 to 149,593 in 1901. There are 275 villages, but no town. The demand for land revenue in 1903-04 was Rs. 2,97,000 and for cesses Rs. 48,000. The density of population, 486 to the square mile, is below the District average. On the north Derāpur is bounded by the Rind, while the Sengar flows near the southern boundary. The northern portion is fertile, but the land on both banks of the Sengar is furrowed by deep ravines. In 1903-04, 186 square miles were cultivated, of which 78 were irrigated. The Etawah branch of the Lower Ganges Canal supplies the area north of the Sengar, and the Bhognipur branch part of the area south of that river. Wells supply one-third of the irrigated area, and canals most of the remainder.

Narwal.—Easterly *tahsil* of Cawnpore District, United Provinces, conterminous with the *pargana* of the same name, and formerly called Sārh Salompur. It lies south-west of the Ganges, between 26° 8' and 26° 25' N. and 80° 14' and 80° 34' E., with an area of 218 square miles. Population fell from 98,784 in 1891 to 92,860 in 1901, the decrease being greater than in any *tahsil* in the District. There are 170 villages and only one town, Narwal, the *tahsil* headquarters, population 2,214. The demand for land revenue in 1903-04 was Rs. 2,20,000 and for cesses Rs. 35,000. The density of population, 426 to the square mile, is below the District average. From the banks of the Ganges rises a high cliff of poor soil; but the land is more fertile in the centre of the *tahsil*, which is drained by the Pāndū, and in the south, where the Rind flows through a well-cultivated area. In 1903-04, 116 square miles were cultivated, of which 45 were irrigated. Wells supply two-thirds of the irrigated area,

and the Cawnpore and Fatehpur branches of the Lower Ganges Canal most of the remainder.

Shivarājpur.—*Tahsil* of Cawnpore District, United Provinces, conterminous with the *pargana* of the same name, and lying along the Ganges between $26^{\circ} 31'$ and $26^{\circ} 46'$ N. and $79^{\circ} 55'$ and $80^{\circ} 12'$ E., with an area of 276 square miles. Population increased very slightly, from 147,823 in 1891 to 147,910 in 1901. There are 311 villages and no town. The demand for land revenue in 1903-04 was Rs. 2,75,000 and for cesses Rs. 44,000. The density of population, 536 to the square mile, is above the District average. Along the Ganges lies a high ridge of hard barren or sandy soil. A small rivor, called the Non, drains a fertile tract south of this area, and the rest of the *tahsil* is composed of rich loam through which the Pūndū flows. In the west of the *tahsil* extensive swamps and clay land are found, where rice is grown. In 1903-04, 145 square miles were cultivated, of which 80 were irrigated. The Cawnpore branch of the Lower Ganges Canal supplies more than two-thirds of the irrigated area.

Ghātampur.—Southern *tahsil* of Cawnpore District, United Provinces, conterminous with the *pargana* of the same name, and lying along the Jumna, between $25^{\circ} 56'$ and $26^{\circ} 19'$ N. and $79^{\circ} 58'$ and $80^{\circ} 21'$ E., with an area of 341 square miles. Population increased from 117,797 in 1891 to 124,602 in 1901. There are 233 villages and no town. The demand for land revenue in 1903-04 was Rs. 2,76,000 and for cesses Rs. 44,000. The density of population, 366 to the square mile, is the lowest in the District. The *tahsil* is divided into two portions by the small stream called Non. The northern half is a tract of fertile loam, while the southorn is occupied by soils resembling those found in BUNDELKHAND, and is much cut up in parts by wild and bare ravines. In 1903-04, 216 square miles were cultivated, of which 62 were irrigated. The Bhognīpur branch of the Lower Ganges Canal supplies five-sixths of the irrigated area.

Bilhaur Town.—Headquarters of *tahsil* of same name, Cawnpore District, United Provinces, situated in $26^{\circ} 50'$ N. and $80^{\circ} 4'$ E., on the Grand trunk road, and on the Cawnpore-Achhnerā Railway; population 5,143 (1901). The town contains a *tahsīli*, and dispensary, and is administered under Act XX of

1856, with an annual income and expenditure of about Rs. 1,100. The *tahsili* school contains about 100 scholars.

Bithūr.—Town in *tahsil* and District Cawnpore, United Provinces, situated in $26^{\circ} 37' N.$ and $80^{\circ} 16' E.$, near the Ganges, and on a branch line of the Cawnpore-Achhnerā Railway, population 7,173 (1901). The Hindus believe that Brahmā celebrated the completion of the creation of the world by a horse sacrifice at this place. A great bathing fair takes place annually in November at the Brahmāvarta *ghāt*. Early in the 19th century the civil headquarters of the District were for a time at Bithūr. Būjī Rao, the last of the Peshwās, was banished to Bithūr and had extensive palaces in the town. His adopted son, Dundu Pant, better known as the Nāna Sāhib, was the instigator of the massacre at CAWNPORE in 1857. The town was captured by Havelock's forces on the 19th July, when the palaces were utterly destroyed; but the Nāna succeeded in making good his escape. In the neighbourhood of Bithūr some pre-historic bronze arrow-heads and hatchets have been found. The town is administered under Act XX of 1856, with an annual income and expenditure of about Rs. 2,000. There is a primary school with 70 pupils.

Cawnpore City.—Administrative headquarters of the Cawnpore District, United Provinces, lying on the right bank of the river Ganges, 120 miles above its junction with the Jumna at Allahābād, in $26^{\circ} 28' N.$ and $80^{\circ} 21' E.$; distance by rail to Howrah 684 miles and to Bombay 839 miles. The city is the third largest in the United Provinces and is increasing rapidly. Population: 1872, 122,770; 1881, 151,444; 1891, 188,714; and 1901, 197,170, including cantonments (24,496). In the eighteenth century it was a mere village known as Kanhaiyāpur or Kānhpur, of which the present name is a corrupted spelling. Following the British victories in 1764-65 at Buxar and at Jājmau, west of Korā, a treaty was made at Fyzābād in 1773 with the Nawāb Wazīr of Oudh, Shujā-ud-daula, who allowed the British to occupy two stations in his territories with troops. The places first selected were Fatehgarh and a site in the Hardoi District; but in 1778 the troops were moved from the latter place to Cawnpore, and in 1801 the District with others was ceded by the Nawāb. Like Calcutta, the city, which

is now the most important trade centre in upper India, owes everything to British influence. The population in 1901 included 144,123 Hindus, 47,949 Musalmāns, and about 4,000 Christians, of whom nearly 3,000 were Europeans or Eurasians. The civil lines and cantonments stretch for several miles along the river bank, and separate the native city from it. The latter is of mean appearance and consists of a maze of narrow winding streets.

In 1857 Cawnpore was the scene of several of the most terrible episodes of the Mutiny. The native garrison included a company of artillery, a regiment of cavalry, and three of infantry, while there were only 200 British troops. Inflammatory rumours had already spread before the outbreak at Meerut on May 9th, and the news of that disturbance increased them. On the 20th General Wheeler telegraphed to Lucknow for reinforcements; but Sir Henry Lawrence could only spare 50 men. The General then appealed to Dundu Pant, adopted son of the last Peshwā, who was living at Bithūr 12 miles away and who had a grievance against the British Government owing to Lord Dalhousie's refusal to recognise his succession to the late Peshwā's title. Dundu Pant, more familiarly known as the Nāna Sahib, brought in 300 horse and foot and two guns. Before the end of May an entrenchment was prepared consisting of a shallow trench and miserable parapet four or five feet high, surrounding two long single-storeyed barracks, the whole enclosure* being but 200 yards square. On June 2nd the 50 men who had come from Lucknow were sent back with 50 more of the Cawnpore garrison. During the night of June 4th the outbreak began with the departure of the cavalry regiment followed by the 1st Infantry, and the next day the other two regiments followed. In no case were the European officers injured, and a few men of all the regiments, mostly native officers, joined the English in their entrenchments. The sepoys, after plundering the treasury and houses in the civil station and opening the jail, had started for Delhi; but on the 6th the Nāna, who had thrown off his too successful pretence of friendship, persuaded them to return. The European entrenchment contained between 750 and 1,000 persons, of whom 400 were men

* A Memorial Church now stands near the site of the entrenchment.

able to bear arms. On the 7th the besiegers, who were subsequently reinforced and had as many as 12 guns, opened their attack in earnest; but in spite of three general assaults on June 12th, 18th, and 23rd, the failing stores and difficulty in obtaining water, the defenders still held out. The Nāna then decided to have recourse to stratagem. He promised that our forces should be allowed to march out with arms, that carriages should be provided for those who could not march and for the women and children, and that boats properly victualled should be ready at the Sati Chaurā Ghāt to convey everybody to Allahābād. On the other hand the entrenchments, treasure, and artillery were to be given up. Early on June 26th the evacuation began. Though every detail of the coming massacre had been carefully prepared and the fatal ghāt was surrounded by armed men and guns, the mutineers could not restrain themselves, and victims began to fall before they had entered the ambuscade. The majority were, however, allowed to embark, when a bugle sounded just as the boats were ready to start. For twenty minutes grape and bullets hailed on the boats, and then only did the enemy venture to come to close quarters. Every man caught was killed, and the women and children were taken to the Savāda Kothī, where their number were shortly increased by the inmates of a boat which had got away, but was subsequently captured. In the meantime Havelock had been advancing up the Grand trunk road, and he defeated the Nāna's brother and entered the Cawnpore District on July 15th. The same night five men armed with swords entered the Bibighar, to which the women and children had been removed, and hacked and slashed till all were left for dead. Next morning the bodies of the dead and a few children who had survived were thrown into a well in the compound. The well is now surrounded by a stone screen, and over it is a pedestal on which stands a marble figure of an angel by Marochetti. A large area round it was enclosed at the expense of the town, and is called the Memorial Garden. Cawnpore was occupied by Havelock on July 17th, and was held till the end of November, when the Gwalior Contingent got possession of it for ten days. It was recovered on December 6th by Sir Colin Campbell on his return from Lucknow. Since the Mutiny the most

serious event has been the riot of April, 1900. Two or three cases of plague had happened, and several patients had been segregated. A mob of the lowest classes of the people, led by ringleaders of better circumstances, attacked the plague huts and murdered six policemen and a *tahsil chaprasi*. There is reason to believe that some of these were thrown alive into the burning thatch. The rioters then proceeded to the parade-ground and were dispersed by troops who fired on them. Seven of the ringleaders were hanged and a punitive force of police was quartered in the city for a year.

Cawnpore has been a municipality since 1861. During the Municipality. ten years 1892—1901 the average income was 5·6 lakhs and the average expenditure 5·5 lakhs; but the income includes loans from Government, amounting to 14½ lakhs in the decade. Owing to its position as a trading centre, octroi was not levied here for many years, the chief receipts being derived from a license tax on trades and professions, and from the rents of escheated lands within the municipality, which are under the management of the municipal board. In 1892 octroi was introduced, but two years later it was replaced by a terminal tax on both imports and exports, which now produces about half of the total municipal receipts. In 1903-04, out of a total income of 5·3 lakhs (excluding a loan of 10 lakhs), the principal receipts were, terminal tax, 1·9 lakhs, tax on professions and trades, Rs. 60,000, house tax, Rs. 59,000, and rents, Rs. 35,000. The expenditure of 11·3 lakhs included general administration, Rs. 19,000, collection of taxes, Rs. 22,000, public works, Rs. 91,000, conservancy, 1·4 lakhs, repayment of loans with interest, 3·9 lakhs, besides capital expenditure of 2·3 lakhs and plague charges Rs. 17,000.

A system of water-works was completed in 1894 at a cost of 14½ lakhs, and the annual charges for maintenance amount to about Rs. 68,000, while the income from sale of water is Rs. 27,000. The works supply the whole town with potable water drawn from the Ganges and filtered before distribution; standposts are situated in all parts for public use, and the daily supply amounts to about 10 gallons per head, about one-seventh being taken by a few of the largest mills. A drainage scheme, which was much needed, is now being carried out, and

the house tax was specially imposed to meet the extra charges that will be necessary. The main sewers are complete, and the branches are nearly finished. The initial cost of the scheme was for the first time in the United Provinces met from a loan raised in the open market. Refuse is removed from the city by a steam tramway, the only one of its kind in the Provinces, and incinerators have been erected to consume it. An electric tramway has been sanctioned to run for about 4 miles through the town. The average receipts of the cantonment fund in the 10 years ending 1901 were Rs. 50,000 and the expenditure Rs. 48,000. In 1903-04 the income and expenditure were Rs. 60,000 and Rs. 68,000 respectively. The ordinary garrison in the cantonment consists of British infantry and artillery, and native infantry and cavalry.

Trade. While Cawnpore first became of importance as a military cantonment, its subsequent growth has been the result of alterations in trade routes dating from its connection by rail with Calcutta in 1863. When the demand for cotton arose during the American War, it was easiest to send it from Bundelkhand to the railway at Cawnpore. The strain on Cawnpore was difficult to meet. Lands covered with the mud huts of camp-followers were hastily taken up by the authorities. Commissariat elephants were brought out to push down the frail erections in order to clear space for the storage of the bales of cotton, which, piled up level with the roofs, had been blocking every lane in the city. At the same time the ordinary country produce of the Doab and of Oudh began to pour in here instead of passing by along the river. The trade which thus had its origin in the alignment of a railway has been immensely increased by the later development of the railway system of upper India. In addition to the East Indian Railway, the Oudh and Rohilkhand and the Indian Midland broad-gauge systems pass through Cawnpore, providing through communication with the northern part of the Provinces and with Bombay, while the narrow-gauge lines traversing Rājputāna and Central India on the west, and the Districts north of the Gogra and Bihār and Bengal on the east, meet here. A net-work of sidings also connects these lines with the leading factories in the place. In the last ten years imports have increased by about 2,000,000 maunds and exports by 3,000,000,

or by 30 to 40 per cent. in each case. Cawnpore, however, is not only a collecting and distributing centre for raw products, such as cotton, food grains, oilseeds, salt, saltpetre, sugar, and foreign manufactured goods; it has also become a great manufacturing town. In 1869 the Elgin Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills were founded by a company and subsequently purchased by a private individual. Since then three other mills have been opened by companies: the Muir Mills in 1875, the Cotton Mills, Limited, in 1882, and the Victoria Mills in 1887. The nominal capital in 1903-04 was Rs. 67,00,000, excluding the Elgin Mills, and there were 3,215 looms and 242,616 spindles at work, employing 6,395 persons daily. The next industry to be organized in factories was tanning, and it has now become of even greater importance than cotton. In upper India tanning is the traditional occupation of Chamars, who are also day-labourers and formed a large proportion of the early population of the town. A Government Harness and Saddlery Factory—opened on a small scale soon after the Elgin Mills commenced operations—now employs 2,000 to 2,500 hands, and turns out goods valued at 30 lakhs annually. A still larger concern is the Army Boot and Equipment Factory, owned by a private firm and employing over 3,000 persons daily. In 1903 the three large tanneries inspected under the Factory Act employed 4,915 persons daily, and including small native works it was estimated that the capital involved exceeded 45 lakhs and about 10,000 hands were employed. Military requirements have been furnished not only throughout India, but to troops sent from England to Egypt, China, and South Africa, while the boots and shoes manufactured here are also sold in the Straits Settlements and in South Africa. The chief tanning material is the bark of the *babul* tree which is found all over the Doāb. A woollen mill was opened in 1876, which has developed from a small blanket manufactory into a large concern with a capital of 20 lakhs, employing 1,500 hands and using 300 looms and 13,100 spindles, while the outturn consists of every class of woollen goods, valued at 17 lakhs. The other factories in Cawnpore include a sugar mill where rum is also manufactured, a jute mill, 7 cotton gins and presses, a tent factory, two flour mills, a brush and cabinet-making factory, two iron foundries, a tape factory, and chemical works.

There is a small, but increasing, native industry in cheap cutlery. The total capital sunk in manufacturing enterprise is estimated at one million sterling, and more than half the inhabitants of the city are directly dependent on it. It must be pointed out that the manufactures of cotton, wool, leather, flour, and sugar, referred to above, were all assisted materially in the first place by Government contracts for army purposes ; but although their establishment without such aid would have been difficult, they could now, almost without exception, be maintained independently of the official market.

The Upper India Chamber of Commerce was founded at Cawnpore in 1889, and now represents practically every European commercial firm and manufacturing concern of consequence in the United Provinces and the Punjab. The Association takes as its object the general welfare and interests of trade and commerce, and has supplied a want which would otherwise have been greatly felt. It has now been decided to move the Allahābād Currency Office to Cawnpore.

**Educa-
tion.** The principal educational institution is Christ Church College, maintained by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel Mission. It was founded as a High School in 1860 and affiliated to the Calcutta University in 1866. It is now affiliated to Allahābād and was raised to the first grade in 1896. In 1904 the number on the rolls was 106. The same Mission also manages an industrial school, which includes a carpenter's shop and brass foundry. The municipality maintains 10 schools and aids 12 others, with a total attendance of 1,046. A large experimental farm, with an agricultural school at which *kāmungos* are trained, is situated in the old civil lines, north of the city. There are 24 printing presses and three weekly and four monthly newspapers, none of which is of much importance.

(Valuable information on the trade of Cawnpore has been obtained from a note by the late Mr. W. B. Wishart, Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce.)

Makanpur.—A small village in Bilhaur *tāhsil*, Cawnpore District, United Provinces, situated in 26° 28' N. and 80° 21' E., 40 miles north-west of Cawnpore. The shrine of a celebrated Musalmān, named Shāh Māslīr, who had originally been a Jew, attracts a large number of pilgrims annually, both

Musalmāns and Hindus, the latter regarding the saint as an incarnation of the god Lakshman. In addition to the religious attractions of the fair, a large cattle market is held, at which 15,000 to 20,000 animals of all kinds are offered for sale.

Fatehpur District.—A District in the Allahābād Division, United Provinces, lying between $25^{\circ} 26'$ and $26^{\circ} 16'$ N. and $80^{\circ} 14'$ and $81^{\circ} 20'$ E., with an area of 1,618 square miles. It is bounded on the north by the Ganges, dividing it from the Rae Bareli District in Oudh; on the west by Cawnpore; on the south by the Jumna, separating it from Hamīrpur and Bāndā Districts; and on the east by Allahābād. The District of Fatehpur forms a portion of the DOAB, or great alluvial tract between the Ganges and the Jumna, and its main features do not differ from those common to the whole area enclosed by the two great rivers of upper India. It consists for the most part of a highly cultivated and fairly well wooded plain. A ridge of slightly higher land, forming the watershed of the District, runs through it from east to west, at an average distance of 3 to 5 miles from the Ganges. In the extreme west of the District are three small rivers; the Pāndū, which flows northward into the Ganges; the Rind and the Non, which swell the waters of its great confluent. The tract enclosed between the Jumna and the two last-named streams is one tangled mass of ravines whose scenery is wild and desolate. Shallow lakes (*jhils*) are common in the midland portion of the District, which is badly drained, but they ordinarily dry up by January or February. As a whole, the western region is the most cut up by ravines and covered with *babūl* jungle, the central tract is more generally cultivated, though interspersed with frequent patches of barren *ūsar*, and the eastern part, near the Allahābād border, is one unbroken stretch of smiling and prosperous tillage.

The District is well supplied with cultivated trees, in particular the mango in the west and the *mahuā* in the east. Groves are especially numerous in the south-east. *Shisham*, *nīm*, *siris*, *pipal*, and *iimli* are common along roadsides and near the village sites, while the *babūl*, *ber*, and *dhāk* flourish in the ravines and on waste land.

The soil consists entirely of Gangetic alluvium, in which *Geology*. *Kankar* is the chief mineral product.

Fauna. Leopards are occasionally found in the ravines along the Jumna and Rind, and wolves abound in the same tracts. Wild pigs and jackals are common everywhere, and the *nîlgai* and antelope are seen in places. The ravine-deer is found wherever there is broken ground, and often where the country is rolling or undulating. Wild fowl of all kinds are very abundant, and geese, duck, and teal swarm in the numerous *jhilis* in the cold weather. Alligators, porpoises, and fish of various kinds are common in the large rivers.

Climate and temperature. The climate of Fatehpur is that of an ordinary Doâb District; but from its easterly position the west winds do not reach it with such force in the hot weather as they display in Agra and the western Districts. The surface is somewhat marshy, and the numerous *jhilis* render the atmosphere damp. It is, however, not unhealthy.

Rainfall. The average rainfall over the whole District is 34 inches and variations in different parts are small. The amount received from year to year, however, fluctuates considerably. Thus in 1894 the fall was 71 inches, while in 1896 it was less than 17 inches.

History. According to tradition the Râjâs of Argal held a large part of the District as tributaries of the Kanauj kingdom before the Musalmân conquest, and Jai Chand, the last king of Kanauj, is said to have deposited his treasure in the District before his final defeat in 1194. Nothing definite is known of the history of the District under the early Muhammadan period when it formed part of the province of Korâ, and in the 15th century was thus included in the short-lived kingdom of Jaunpur. The Argal Râjâs supported Sher Shâh against Humâyûn, and were finally crushed on the restoration of Mughal power. Under Akbar the western half of the District was part of the *sarkâr* of Korâ, while the eastern half was included in Kari. The District has twice been the scene of fierce battles in which the fate of the Mughal empire was at stake. In 1659 Aurangzeb met Shujâ between Korâ and Kha-juhâ, and the battle which resulted was one of the bloodiest ever fought in India, Shujâ being defeated and his army dispersed. In 1712 Farrukh Siyar was opposed near the same place by his cousin, Azz-ud-din, son of Jahandâr, who had seized the

throne. During the slow decline of the Delhi dynasty Fatehpur was entrusted to the governor of Oudh; but in 1736 it was overrun by the Marāthās, on the invitation of a disaffected landholder of Korā. The Marāthās retained possession of the District until 1750, when it was wrested from them by the Pathāns of Fatehgarh. Three years later Safdar Jang, the practically independent Wazir of Oudh, reconquered the country for his own benefit. In 1759 the Wazīr threw off his nominal allegiance to Delhi and was acknowledged by the British as a sovereign prince in 1765. By the treaty of that year Fatehpur was handed over to the titular emperor, Shāh Alam; but when in 1774 the emperor threw himself into the hands of the Marāthās, his eastern territories were considered to have escheated, and the British sold them for 50 lakhs of rupees to the Nawāb Wazir. As the Oudh government was in a chronic state of arrears with regard to the payment of its stipulated tribute, a new arrangement was effected in 1801, by which the Nawāb ceded Allahābād and Korā to the English, in lieu of all outstanding claims. No event of interest occurred after the introduction of British rule, until the Mutiny of 1857. On the 6th of June news of the Cawnpore outbreak arrived at the station. On the 8th, a treasure guard returning from Allahābād proved mutinous; and next day the mob rose, burnt the houses, and plundered all the property of the European residents. The civil officers escaped to Bāndā, except the Judge, who was murdered. On the 28th of June, fourteen fugitives from Cawnpore landed at Shivarājpur in this District, and were all killed but four, who escaped by swimming to the Oudh shore. The District remained in the hands of rebels throughout the month; but on the 30th Colonel Neill sent off Major Renaud's column from Allahābād to Cawnpore. On the 11th of July General Havelock's force joined Renaud's at Khāgā, and next day they defeated the rebels at Bilanda. They then attacked and shelled Fatehpur, drove out the rebels, and took possession of the place. On the 15th Havelock advanced to Aung and drove the enemy back on the Pāndū Nadi. There a second battle was fought the same day, and the insurgents were driven out of the District in full flight on Cawnpore. We could not, however, retain possession of the District except just along the Grand trunk road;

and order was not finally re-established till after the fall of Lucknow and the return of Lord Clyde's army to Cawnpore, when the Gwalior mutineers were finally driven off.

Archaeology.

Attempts have been made to identify several places in the District with sites visited by the Chinese pilgrims; but no excavations have been carried out, and the identifications are uncertain. The Hindu remains are generally fragmentary and even the later Muhammadan buildings at KORA and KHAJUHA are few, and not of striking merit.

The people.

Fatehpur contains 5 towns and 1,403 villages. Population is increasing, but received a check owing to the vicissitudes of the seasons between 1891 and 1901, when the District suffered both from floods and from drought: 1872, 663,877; 1881, 683,745; 1891, 699,157; 1901, 686,391. There are 4 *tahsils*, FATEHPUR, KHAJUHA, GHAZIPUR, and KHAGA, each named after the place at which its headquarters are situated. FATEHPUR, the only municipality and the headquarters of the District, is the most considerable town. The following table gives the chief statistics of population in 1901:—

Tahsil.	Area in square miles.	Number of—		Population.	Population per square mile.	Percentage of variation in population between 1891 and 1901.	Number of persons able to read and write.
		Towns.	Villages.				
Fatehpur	356	1	374	171,598	482	— 2·2	6,563
Khajhuhā	504	3	385	199,223	395	— 3·7	8,302
Ghazipur	277	...	151	91,222	329	— 1·3	3,840
Khagā	481	1	493	224,348	460	— 1	6,731
District total	1,618	5	1,403	686,391	424	— 1·8	25,436

About 88 per cent. of the population are Hindus and less than 12 per cent. Musalmāns. The District is less thickly populated

than the Districts of the Doāb further west. Eastern Hindi is spoken by 83 per cent. of the population and Western Hindi by about 17 per cent.

The most numerous of the Hindu castes are: Chamārs (leather-workers and cultivators; 63,000), Brāhmans, 58,000, Ahirs (graziers and cultivators; 57,000), Rājputs, 42,000, Kurmis (agriculturists; 42,000), Pāsīs (toddy-drawers and labourers; 32,000), and Lodhas (cultivators; 30,000). Among Musalmāns the largest divisions are: Shaikhs, 26,000, Pathāns, 16,000, and Behnās (cottons-carders; 6,000). The agricultural population includes 70 per cent. of the total, while nearly 7 per cent. are supported by general labour. Rājputs, Brāhmans, and Kāyasths are the principal landholders, while Rājputs, Brāhmans, Lodhas, Kurmis, and Kāchhis are the chief cultivating castes.

In 1901 there were 113 native Christians, of whom 84 Christian Missions. were Presbyterians. The American Presbyterian Mission has been established here since 1853.

Three natural divisions exist in the District. Bordering on the Ganges is a long narrow tract of alluvial soil separated from the watershed by a belt of sandy land. South of the watershed, which is marked by a distinct ridge, lies the fertile central area which extends over more than half of the District. The prevailing soil is a good loam, with clay in the depressions, and many *jhils* near which rice is sown. After a series of wet years portions of this tract become waterlogged, owing to defective drainage. The most southern portion of the District, bordering on the Jumna and forming from one-fourth to one-fifth of the total area, resembles the tract of BUNDELKHAND, immediately across the Jumna. A dark heavy soil named *kabar*, which is unworkable when very dry or very wet, and a lighter and less fertile soil called *parwā* predominate. Ravines are extensive and tend to increase, while the spring level is extremely low. On the edge of the Jumna is found a little rich alluvial soil.

The ordinary tenures of the United Provinces are found Chief *Zamindāri mahāls* number 3,197, and their predominance is due to the large number of sales of villages during the early period of British rule, when the cultivating communities lost principal agricultural statistics and crops.

their rights; 1,163 *mahāls* are held *pattiāri* and 45 *bhaiyā-chārā*. The main statistics of cultivation in 1903-04 are shown below in square miles :—

Tehsil.		Total.	Cultivated.	Irrigated.	Culturable waste.
Fatehpur	...	356	178	91	42
Khajuhā	...	504	270	83	64
GhāZIPUR	...	277	168	39	45
Khāgā	...	481	269	112	54
Total	...	1,618	881	325	205

The commonest food crop is a mixture of *gram* and barley. The areas under the chief crops in 1903-04 were *gram* 222, barley 161, *jowār* 147, wheat 123, rice 94, cotton 34, and opium 13.

Changes in agricultural practice.

The area under cultivation has decreased slightly within the last 30 years, but owing to an increase in the area bearing two crops in a year the gross area cultivated in each of the main harvests has risen, especially in the case of the *kharif* or autumn crop. The increase is found in the cheaper food crops and the area under the more valuable products, especially cotton and sugarcane, has decreased. On the other hand poppy is more largely grown than formerly. In adverse seasons loans are freely taken under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts. The advances amounted to 2·9 lakhs between 1891 and 1900; but 1·5 lakhs were lent in a single year 1896-97. With the return of more favourable seasons advances have been smaller.

Cattle, horses, and sheep.

In the greater part of the District the cattle are of the ordinary coarse variety found in the Doāb generally. Near the Rind and Jumna a smaller and more hardy breed is found resembling the cattle of Bundelkhand. Nothing has been done to improve the breeds, and there is practically no horse-breeding. The Fatehpur sheep are, however, well known and are exported in considerable numbers to the surrounding Districts.

In 1903-04, 325 square miles were irrigated, including 130 Irrigation square miles from wells, 93 from tanks, and 99 from Government canals. Wells are the only source of irrigation in the north of the District, and both masonry and unbricked wells are common. The Fatehpur branch of the Lower Ganges Canal was opened in 1898 and supplies part of the central and southern tracts. It is chiefly used in the spring harvest and very little canal water is taken for the *kharif*. Irrigation from tanks, which comprise chiefly the numerous swamps or *jhils*, is confined to the central tract. Near the Jumna the water-level is at a depth of 60 to 90 feet and irrigation from wells is almost unknown.

Kankar is found in all parts of the District and is the only Minerals. mineral product, except saltpetre, which is manufactured from efflorescences on the soil.

The District is largely agricultural and its manufactures are Arts and unimportant. It is, however, celebrated for the ornamental whips Manufac- made at Fatehpur, and for the artistic bed-covers, curtains, and tures. awnings made at Jāfarganj. The latter are covered with designs, partly stamped, and partly drawn and coloured by hand; inscriptions in Persian being generally introduced in the border. Coarser cotton prints are made at Kishanpur and playing cards at Khajuhā.

The trade of the District is mainly in agricultural commerce, Com- and BINDKI is the most important commercial town. Grain, merce. cotton, hides, and *ghi* are largely exported, and piece-goods, metals, and salt are the chief imports. Markets are held in many villages, Kishanpur or Ekdālā on the Jumna being the chief, and an important religious fair takes place at Shivarūjpur on the Ganges. The railway takes a large proportion of the traffic; but trade with Bundelkhand on the south and with Oudh on the north is carried on by road. The great rivers are used much less than formerly.

The main line of the East Indian Railway crosses the Dis- Railways trict from end to end. The road system is fairly good; and 197 Roads. miles of metalled roads are in charge of the Public Works department, though the cost of all but 78 miles is met from local funds. There are 341 miles of unmetalled roads. Avenues are maintained on 122 miles. The main routes are: the Grand trunk road which follows the line of the railway; and the metalled road at

right angles to this, which passes from Rāē Barolī in Oudh to Bundelkhand. The old imperial road from Agra to Allahābād meets the Grand trunk road near Fatehpur.

Famine. The District must have suffered in the famines immediately before and after the commencement of British rule, but no separate records have been maintained. In 1837-38 distress was not so severe as in Districts further west. Fatehpur escaped lightly in 1860-61 and in 1868-69, though relief works were opened in the latter famine. In 1877-78 also there was no famine, though the labouring classes were distressed. The drought of 1896 followed a succession of bad seasons in which the crops had been injured by excessive rain, and famine pressed hardly on the southern part of the District. Relief works and poor-houses were opened, and the daily number of persons in receipt of aid rose to 45,000, the total cost of the operations being 1½ lakhs.

District staff. The Collector is usually assisted by 4 Deputy Collectors recruited in India. A *tahsildar* is posted at the headquarters of each *tahsil* and besides the ordinary officials there is an assistant opium agent at Fatehpur.

Civil Justice and Crime. There is only one District Munsiff, and the District is included in the Civil and Sessions Judgeship of Cawnpore. Sessions cases are, however, tried by the Judge of Bāndā as Joint Sessions Judge. Crime is light and presents no special features. Female infanticide was formerly suspected, but no persons are now under surveillance.

Land Revenue administration. At the cession in 1801 the present District was included partly in Cawnpore and partly in Allahābād. In 1814 a Joint Magistracy was formed with headquarters first at Bhitura and then at Fatehpur, and the sub-division became a separate District in 1826. The *parganas* constituting Fatehpur had nominally paid 14·4 lakhs under the rule of Oudh, and this demand was retained after the cession, but soon had to be reduced. The whole tract was farmed up to 1809 with Nawāb Bākar Ali Khān, who received 10 per cent. of the collections. By extortions and chicanery he and his family acquired 182 estates, paying a revenue of 2·3 lakhs. The early settlements were made for short periods and pressed heavily, though they were lighter than the nominal demand under

native rule. The fraudulent sales effected during the early part of the 19th century were examined by the special commission appointed under Regulation I of 1821, and 176 public sales and 29 private transactions were cancelled. The first regular settlement under Regulation IX of 1833 was completed during a single cold weather, 1839-40, and although a survey was made and villages were inspected, the methods were very summary. The demand fixed was 14·5 lakhs, which was reduced after a few years by Rs. 21,000. The next settlement was made between 1871 and 1876. Villages were grouped together in blocks according to the classes of soil they contained, and rates were selected from the rents actually found to be paid. The total revenue assessed amounted to 13 lakhs or less than half the assumed assets. In 1900 the question of revision was considered, and it was decided to extend the existing settlement for 10 years. The present demand is 13·1 lakhs, which amounts to R. 1·4 per acre, varying from R. 1·3 to Rs. 2 in different parts of the District. Collections on account of land revenue and total revenue have been, in thousands of rupees:—

		1880-81.	1890-91.	1900-01.	1903-04.
Land revenue	...	13,08,	13,13,	14,50,	13,04,
Total revenue	...	14,48,	17,14,	18,93,	17,45,

Fatehpur is the only municipality, but four towns are administered under Act XX of 1856. The local affairs of the District beyond the limits of these places are managed by the self-government. District board, which had an income and expenditure of about a lakh in 1903-04. Roads and buildings cost Rs. 55,000 in the same year.

There are 20 police-stations, and the District Superintendent Police of Police had a force of 3 inspectors, 77 subordinate officers, and 323 constables, besides 51 municipal and town police and 1,880 rural and road police. The District jail contained a daily average of 223 convicts in 1903.

The District is not distinguished for the literacy of its inhabitants, of whom only 3·8 per cent. (7 males and 1·1 females) are educated.

could read and write in 1901. The number of public schools fell from 132 in 1880-81 to 101 in 1900-01, but the number of pupils increased from 4,046 to 4,371. In 1903-04 there were 177 such institutions with 6,795 pupils, of whom 200 were girls, besides 180 private schools with 1,737 pupils. Three of the public schools were managed by Government and 115 by the District and municipal boards, which meet most of the expenditure. In 1903-04 only Rs. 6,300 were received in fees, and Rs. 28,000 out of the total cost of Rs. 36,000 were charged to local funds.

Hospitals and dispensaries. There are 6 hospitals and dispensaries, with accommodation for 80 in-door patients. In 1903, 28,000 cases were treated, including 946 cases of in-patients, and 1,300 operations were performed. The expenditure was Rs. 7,800, chiefly from local funds.

Vaccination. About 22,000 persons were successfully vaccinated in 1903-04, representing a proportion of 31 per 1,000 of population. Vaccination is only compulsory in the municipality of Fatehpur.

(A. B. Patterson, *Settlement Report, 1878; District Gazetteer, 1884, with Supplement, 1887* [under revision].)

Fatehpur Tahsil.—North central *tahsil* of Fatehpur District, United Provinces, comprising the *parganas* of Fatehpur and Haswā, and lying between $25^{\circ} 43'$ and $26^{\circ} 4'$ N. and $80^{\circ} 38'$ and $81^{\circ} 4'$ E., with an area of 356 square miles. Population fell from 175,452 in 1891 to 171,598 in 1901. There are 374 villages and only one town, FATEHPUR, the District and *tahsil* headquarters, population 19,281. The demand for land revenue in 1903-04 was Rs. 2,87,000 and for cesses Rs. 46,000. The density of population, 482 to the square mile, is the highest in the District. The Ganges forms part of the northern boundary, but the drainage largely flows south-east through a series of *jhils* into a channel called the Sasur Khaderi. In 1903-04, 178 square miles were cultivated, of which 91 were irrigated, wells and tanks being the chief sources of supply.

Khajuhā Tahsil.—Western *tahsil* of Fatehpur District, United Provinces, comprising the *parganas* of Bindki, Kori, Kutia Gunir, and Tappa Jār, and lying between $25^{\circ} 51'$ and $26^{\circ} 16'$ N. and $80^{\circ} 14'$ and $80^{\circ} 47'$ E., with an area of 504 square miles. Population fell from 206,711 in 1891 to 199,223 in 1901,

the rate of decrease being the highest in the District. There are 385 villages and 3 towns, the largest being BINDKI, population 7,728. KHAJUHA, the *tahsil* headquarters, has a population of 2,944. The demand for land revenue in 1903-04 was Rs. 4,42,000 and for cesses Rs. 71,000. This *tahsil* extends from the Jumna to the Ganges and is crossed by the Rind. A considerable area is covered by the ravines of the Jumna and Rind which are absolutely uncultivated, though they provide grazing for herds of cattle. In 1903-04, 276 square miles were cultivated, of which 83 were irrigated. The canal at present supplies about one-third of the irrigated area, but is likely to take a larger share. Wells supply most of the remainder.

Ghāzipur Tahsil.—South central *tahsil* of Fatehpur District, United Provinces, comprising the *parganas* of Ghāzipur, Ayā Sūh, and Mutaur, and lying between $25^{\circ} 41'$ and $25^{\circ} 55'$ N. and $80^{\circ} 31'$ and $81^{\circ} 4'$ E., with an area of 277 square miles. Population fell from 92,389 in 1891 to 91,222 in 1901. There are 151 villages, but no town. The demand for land revenue in 1903-04 was Rs. 1,95,000 and for cesses Rs. 31,000. This is a very precarious tract and the density of population, 329 to the square mile, is the lowest in the District. It lies along the Jumna, and the soil for some distance from that river resembles the poorer soils of Bundelkhand. In 1903-04, 158 square miles were cultivated, of which 39 were irrigated. The Fatehpur branch of the Lower Ganges Canal supplies nearly half the total irrigation, but in the northern part of the *tahsil* *jheels* are used. Irrigation from wells is insignificant.

Khāgā.—Eastern *tahsil* of Fatehpur District, United Provinces, comprising the *parganas* of Dhāta, Ekdālā, Hathgāon, and Kutila, and lying between $25^{\circ} 26'$ and $26^{\circ} 1'$ N. and $81^{\circ} 0'$ and $81^{\circ} 20'$ E., with an area of 481 square miles. Population fell slightly from 224,605 in 1891 to 221,343 in 1901. There are 493 villages and one town only, Kishanpur; population 2,354. The demand for land revenue in 1903-04 was Rs. 3,80,000 and for cesses Rs. 61,000. The density of population, 466 to the square mile, is higher than the District average. North and south Khāgā is bounded by the Ganges and Jumna, while the centre is drained by a shallow channel called the Sasur Khaderi. Near the Ganges the soil is sandy, while

towards the Jumna ravines and poor soil retard cultivation. The central portions are, however, fertile. In 1903-04, 269 square miles were cultivated, of which 112 were irrigated. Wells supply more than half the total area, and tanks are the next most important source. The Fatehpur branch canal, which was opened in 1893, is extending operations.

Bindki.—Town in *tahsil* Khajuhā, District Fatehpur, United Provinces, situated in $26^{\circ} 3' N.$ and $80^{\circ} 36' E.$, 5 miles from the Mauhār or Bindki Road railway station on the East Indian Railway. Population 7,728 (1901). The town has now become the most important trading centre between Cawnpore and Allahābād, and attracts a great deal of trade from Bundelkhand. Grain, *ghī*, and cattle are the chief articles of commerce. Bindki is administered under Act XX of 1856, with an income of about Rs. 1,500 from taxation and Rs. 2,500 from rents. There is a flourishing town school with 114 pupils, and a dispensary is maintained here.

Fatehpur Town.—Municipality and administrative headquarters of the Fatehpur District and *tahsil*, United Provinces, situated in $25^{\circ} 50' N.$ and $80^{\circ} 50' E.$ on the Grand trunk road, and on the East Indian Railway. Population 19,281 (1901). Nothing is known of the early history of the town, but it was extended by Nawāb Abdus Samad Khān in the reign of Aurangzeb. In 1825 it became the headquarters of a sub-division, and the following year of the newly-formed District. The houses are chiefly built of mud, and the only buildings of historical interest are the tomb of Nawāb Abdus Samad Khān, and the tomb and mosque of Nawāb Bakar Ali Khān, who enjoyed a farm of the District early in the 19th century. The chief public buildings, besides the ordinary District courts, are the municipal hall, male and female dispensaries, and school. Fatehpur has been a municipality since 1872. The average income and expenditure during the 10 years ending 1901 were Rs. 13,000. In 1903-04 the income was Rs. 20,000, chiefly from octroi Rs. 13,000, and the expenditure was Rs. 18,000. Trade is principally local, but grain and *ghī* are exported, and there is a noted manufacture of whips. The municipality manages one school and aids another, the two containing 292 pupils, while the District high school has 144.

Khajuhā Town.—Headquarters of *tahsil* of same name, District Fatehpur, United Provinces, situated in $26^{\circ} 3'$ N. and $80^{\circ} 32'$ E., on the old Mughal road from Agra to Allahābād, 21 miles west of Fatehpur; population 2,914 (1901). A town was founded in the village of Khajuhā by Aurangzeb to commemorate his victory over Shujā in 1659 and was called Aurangābād, but the old name has survived the new. The *sarai* and *bāradari*, built at the same time, are fine buildings which have been restored. In 1712 Farrukh Siyār dethroned his cousin, Azzud-din, near here, and proceeded on his victorious march to Delhi. The town is administered under Act XX of 1856, with a total income and expenditure of Rs. 600. The trade of the place has largely been diverted to Bīndū; but brass vessels are still made in some quantities, and the playing-cards made here have some reputation. There is a school with 50 pupils.

Korā.—Ancient town in *tahsil* Khajuhā, District Fatehpur, United Provinces, situated in $26^{\circ} 7'$ N. and $80^{\circ} 22'$ E., on the old Mughal road from Agra to Allahābād, 29 miles west of Fatehpur. Population 2,806 (1901). The town was for hundreds of years held by the Gautam Rājās of Argal, but became the headquarters of a province under the Muhammādans. In Akbar's time it was the capital of a *sarkār* in the *Sūbh* of Allahābād. The town still contains many old and substantial houses, but most of them are ruinous and desolate in appearance. A massive and handsome *bāradari* in a large garden, surrounded by high walls and a magnificent tank are the chief reliques of native rule, and these were constructed late in the 18th century. Separated from Korā by the Mughal road stands another town, called Jahānābād, which is more flourishing and contains 4,379 inhabitants. Jahānābād is administered under Act XX of 1856, with an income and expenditure of Rs. 900. A school in Jahānābād has 110 pupils and a smaller school in Korā 23.

Bāndā District.—District in the Allahābād Division, United Provinces, lying south-west of the Jumna, between $24^{\circ} 53'$ and $25^{\circ} 55'$ N., and between $79^{\circ} 59'$ and $81^{\circ} 34'$ E., with an area of 3,060 square miles. On the north and north-east the river Jumna divides it from the Fatehpur and Allahābād Districts; Boun-
daries, configura-
tion, and
hill and
river systems.

Allahābād and the Rewah State lie on its eastern border; the Pannā, Sohāwal, Kothī, Pātharkachhār, Chaube *jāgirs*, Char-khārī, and Ajaigarh States form the southern boundary; and the Charkhārī and Gauribār States and the Hamīrpur District lie on the west. The Bāndā District consists of a finely varied country, sloping downwards from the Vindhyan range on the south and west to the valley of the Jumna on the north and north-east. The south-eastern or highest portion is composed of the sandstone hills which form the northward escarpment of the great central Indian table-land. These hills are well wooded and are arranged in a series of terraces with bold and abrupt scarps facing the north, their highest points being 1,300 feet above the sea. Their sides are scored by the excavated beds of large mountain torrents, which in the rainy months form the affluents of the Jumna, but in the dry season gradually diminish, until by the month of May their channels are mostly empty. The Kon, Bāghain, and Paisunī, however, the most important among them, are never quite dry. North of this hilly region lies a tract of undulating plains, at first thickly studded with rocky isolated hills, sometimes crowned by ruined fortresses, which rapidly decrease in number and size. The plain itself, the most fertile portion of the District, is widest at its western extremity, and narrows like a wedge as it runs eastward. The Jumna valley rises by a series of terraces, broken by ravines, to the level of the table-land above.

Botany.

The hills in the south-east of the District are covered with reserved forest, while the rest of the District is fairly well wooded. The flora of Bāndā has been fully described.* The characteristic feature is that it forms the northern limit of many central and southern Indian species, which here meet the plants of the Doāb. *Ailanthus excelsa* and teak are not found further north in a wild state. The mahuū tree (*Bassia latifolia*) is of great economic value and is largely planted.

Geology.

In the greater part of the District the older rocks are concealed by the alluvium of the Gangetic plain. The northern or Bindhāchal range of the Vindhyan plateau consists of Kaimur sandstone, while the southern or Pannā range is composed of the

* M. P. Edgeworth in Journal of Asiatic Society of Bengal, Volume XXL

overlying upper Rewah sandstone, and the space between is made up of the Pannā and Jhirī shales. Below the sandstone lies the archæan gneiss, which is only visible in a few places.

Tigers are occasionally found in the reserved forest, and Fauna. leopards, hyenas, wolves, and bears are more common in the same tract. Sumbhar haunt the forests and antelope are common in the plains, while wild boar abound in many parts. Sand-grouse, partridges, quail, duck, teal; and geese are the commonest game birds. Fish, including small mahseer and Indian trout, abound in the Ken, Bāghain, and Paisuni, and many varieties, including the porpoise, are common in the Jumna. The alligator is also found in several rivers.

The cold season is less intense than in the neighbouring Climate Districts of the Doāb, frost being rare. The hot weather ^{and} temperature commences in the middle of March, and is distinguished by the absence of dust-storms and comparative clearness of the atmosphere. The heat soon becomes intense and lasts till late in October. The climate is unhealthy both for Europeans and natives, and deaths from exposure to the sun are unusually frequent.

The average rainfall is more than 40 inches, but the west of Rainfall. the District receives less rain than the south near the hills, and the east near the Jumna. Large variations from the average are frequent. In 1894 the rainfall was about 82 inches, while in 1896 it was only 18.

According to tradition Rāma and Sītā passed through the History. District and stayed a while at CHITRAKUT. The history of the District is that of BUNDELKHAND. South of Bāndū stands the magnificent hill fortress of KALINJAR, which was one of the chief strongholds of the Chandels who ruled from about 850 till the rise of Musalmān influence. In 1182 Prithwī Rāj of Delhi defeated Parmāl Deva, the last great Chandel ruler, and in 1203 the Chandels were overthrown by Kutab-ud-din, and became petty Rājās. Mewātis and Bhars then overran the country and its history for several hundred years is scanty. Though the Muhammadans had overthrown the ruling dynasty, they never acquired a firm hold, and Sher Shāh lost his life at the siege of Kālinjar in 1545. Throughout the Mughal rule the District formed part of the Subah of Allahābād; but early in the 18th

century the Bundelkhs, whose power hitherto had not permanently extended as far east as Bändā, took Kālinjar, and Chhatar Sāl, their leader, was recognised by Shāh Alam Bahādur as ruler of Bundelkhand. Contests with the imperial troops under Muhamma'l Khān, the Bangash Nawāb of Farrukhābād, who was governor of Allahābād, led to the calling in of the Marāthās, and by the middle of the 18th century the Bundelā dominions gradually split up into small states. Internal dissensions favoured the extension of Marāthā power, and in 1776 British troops marched south from Kālpī against the intruders. During the rest of the century misrule increased and the Marāthās overran Bānlā under Ali Bahādur, an illegitimate son of Bājī Rao, in alliance with Himmat Bahādur, a religious mendicant, who had turned soldier. Ali Bahādur fell at a siege of Kālinjar in 1802. The District was ceded to the British by the treaty of Poona in 1803; but Shamshor Bahādur, son of Ali Bahādur, and several independent chiefs had to be separately reduced. Himmat Bahādur, on the other hand, yielded and received a large jūgīr along the Jumna, which lapsed to the British shortly after. The District remained quiet under British rule, but its fiscal history, which will be related later, was unfortunate.

On the outbreak of the Mutiny in May, 1857, the miserable and ignorant inhabitants were easily incited to revolt by the Cawnpore and Allahābād mutineers. The 1st Native Infantry seized on the magazine and public buildings at Bändā, and were joined by the troops of the Nawāb. Until the 14th of June every effort was made by the British residents to retain the town, but on that date it was abandoned. The Nawāb of Bändā, a descendant of Ali Bahādur, whose name he bore, then set himself at the head of the rebellious movement. The Joint Magistrate of Karwi, Mr. Cockerell, was murdered at the gate of the Nawāb's palace at Bändā on the 15th of June. The inhabitants of the country districts, with a few notable exceptions, rose en masse, and a period of absolute anarchy followed. The Nawāb attempted to organize a feeble government; but his claims were disputed by other pretenders, and he was quite unable to hold in check the mob of savage plunderers whom the Mutiny had let loose upon the District. The fort of Kālinjar, however, was held throughout by the British forces, aided

by the Rājā of Pannā. The town of Bāndā was recovered by General Whitlock on the 20th of April, 1858.

The most striking remains in the Bāndā District are contained in the great fort of Kālinjar ; but Chandel temples have survived in many places, and the fort of Marphā also deserves mention. The town of Kālinjar contains a few Muhammadan buildings, and the Marāthās have left some memorials at Bāndā and at KARWI. Stone implements have been found at several places in or near the hills, and are collected in many village shrines. A few caves contain rude ancient drawings.

There are 5 towns and 1,188 villages. The population, which had been increasing steadily, received a sudden check in the disastrous series of years from 1892 to 1897 : 1872, 697,684 ; 1881, 698,608 ; 1891, 705,832 ; 1901, 631,058. Bāndā is divided into 8 tahsils, BANDA, PAILANI, BABERU, KAMASIN, MAU, KARWI, BADAUSA, and GIRWAN, the headquarters of each being at a town of the same name. The chief towns are the municipality of BANDA, the District headquarters, and KARWI the headquarters of a tahsil and sub-division. The following table gives the chief statistics of population in 1901 :—

Tahsil.	Area in square miles.	Number of—		Population.	Population per square mile.	Percentage of variation in population between 1891 and 1901.	Number of persons able to read and write.
		Towns.	Villages.				
Bāndā ...	427	1	113	98,574	281	— 14·5	4,548
Pailāni ...	362	...	121	80,524	222	— 9·95	2,819
Baberū ...	363	...	121	77,395	213	— 24·4	1,674
Kamāsin ...	358	...	169	78,773	220	— 5·7	1,953
Mau ...	316	1	164	64,921	205	— 13·4	2,411
Karwi ...	567	2	189	78,410	138	— 11·8	2,912
Badausa ...	333	...	132	74,755	224	— 4·2	1,881
Girwan ...	334	1	179	77,706	233	— 10·1	1,950
District total ...	3,060	5	1,188	631,058	209	— 10·5	19,648

About 94 per cent. of the population are Hindus and less than 6 per cent. Musalmāns. As in all the Bundelkhand Districts, the density of population is less than half the Provincial average. Eastern Hindi is the prevailing language ; but it

is much mixed with the Bundeli dialect of Western Hindi. Various dialects are locally recognised, such as Kundri, Tirkhārī, Gahorā, and Jurār.

**Castes
and
occupa-
tions.**

Chamārs (leather-workers and cultivators ; 98,000) are the most numerous Hindu caste. The following castes are also important : Brāhmans, 92,000 ; Ahirs, 59,000 ; Rājputs, 49,000 ; Koris (weavers, 28,000) ; and Kurmīs, 24,000. The Kols, a jungle tribe more common in Central India, number 5,700 ; and the Domārs, a depressed labouring caste, 5,000. Among Musalmāns the Shaikhs include 17,000 members and the Pathāns 8,000. Agriculture supports 70 per cent. of the population and general labour 6 per cent. Brāhmans, Rājputs, and Kurmīs are the chief landholders, and the same castes, together with Kāchhis and Ahirs, the principal cultivators.

**Christian
Missions.**

In 1901 there were 147 native Christians, of whom 82 were Anglicans, 30 Presbyterians, and 11 Methodists. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel Mission was opened about the time of the Mutiny, and a missionary has been stationed at Bāndā since 1873. The American Methodist Mission has two branches in the District.

**General
agricul-
tural
condi-
tions.**

Like the whole of Bundelkhand, Bāndā is singularly liable to fluctuations in agricultural prosperity, and cultivation advances or decreases in alternate cycles. The prevailing soils differ considerably in composition and fertility. *Mār* is a rich black soil which can be easily tilled in favourable seasons, and is often very fertile. It is very retentive of moisture and can thus, with ordinary rain, produce excellent wheat and other spring crops without irrigation. An excess or too great deficiency of rain makes *mār* unworkable. *Kābar* is stiffer and more difficult to work than *mār*; and although it is also capable of producing spring crops, it is more easily rendered unworkable by variations in the rainfall. *Mār* and *kābar* are found in most parts of the District, but especially in the northern part of the plain. A red or yellow loam called *parwā*, resembling the ordinary loam soil of the Doāb, occurs in many parts. Where the surface is uneven and especially near the ravines and water-courses, which drain into the larger rivers, the natural soil is deprived of its more fertile constituents, and only produces a scanty autumn harvest. The level tracts in the beds of the

larger rivers, called *tari* or *kachhār*, often consist of very fertile alluvial areas. Near the hills, and on the Vindhyan terraces, a thin layer of red soil is found, which soon becomes exhausted by cultivation. One of the greatest difficulties which the cultivator has to contend with, is the growth of a coarse grass called *kāns* (*Saccharum spontaneum*), which spreads rapidly. The spring crops are also peculiarly liable to be attacked by rust in damp and cloudy cold weathers.

At cession the prevailing tenure was *ryotwāri*, which under Chief the policy adopted became *pattidāri* and *bhaiyāchārā*, with a variety of the latter known as *bhej barār*. The transfers of property during the early period of British rule led to an increase in *samindāri* villages, which are gradually disintegrating into *pattidāri*, though they still include nearly half the estates in the District. A peculiar tenure, named *pauth*, exists, chiefly in alluvial land, in accordance with which a plot of land passes in annual succession to a different co-sharer or cultivator. The privilege of cultivating land on payment of revenue rates and not rent rates has also survived. The main agricultural statistics for 1903-04 are shown below, areas being in square miles :—

Tahsil.	Total.	Cultivated.	Irrigated.	Culturable waste.
Bāndā	427	207	1	140
Pailānī	302	188	...	89
Baberū	363	189	1	116
Kamāsin	558	205	...	83
Mau	316	132	1	105
Karwī	607	126	3	187
Badausā	333	165	1	92
Girwān	334	168	2	93
Total	3,060	1,380	9	905

* NOTE.—Statistics for Bāndā and Pailānī are for 1902-03.

The chief food crops, with their areas in 1903-04, are *gram* (519 square miles) and *jowār* (299), covering 38 and 22 per cent., respectively, of the net cultivated area: rice, wheat, *bājra*, and barley are the other food crops of importance. Oilseeds, covering 137 square miles and cotton, grown in 75 square miles are the principal economic products.

Improvements in agricultural practice.

As in the other Bundelkhand Districts, there has been no improvement in agricultural practice in Bāndā. The cultivated area varies considerably. Attempts have been made to eradicate *kāns* by a steam-plough and by flooding land; but the former method was too costly, and the latter is difficult owing to the scarcity of water. Nearly 6 lakhs of rupees were advanced under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts between 1891 and 1900, but 3·4 lakhs were lent in the bad years 1895-97. In the four more favourable years 1900-04 the advances amounted to Rs. 86,000.

Cattle, ponies, and sheep.

There is one well-defined breed of cattle called Kenwariyā, as it is chiefly found along the river Ken. The cattle are small, but hardy and active, and thrive on poor food. Attempts are now being made to improve the strain. A little horse-breeding goes on in the Pailānī *tahsīl*, and the experiment of maintaining a stallion at Bāndā has met with considerable success. The goats are of distinctly high standard, and sheep-breeding is an industry of some importance, both for wool and for supplying meat in Cawnpore and Allahābād.

Irrigation.

At the present time there is very little irrigation in the Bāndā District owing to the difficulty of obtaining a supply of water, and to the unsuitability of *mār* soil for well irrigation. The spring level is 60 to 100 feet below the surface, and temporary wells can only be made in a few places. The rivers flow in deep channels through broken country. Thus in 1903-04 an area of only 9 square miles was irrigated. Wells supplied two-thirds of this, a few fields in which garden crops are grown being found in many villages. Many scattered fields, however, are kept sufficiently moist by means of small embankments, and the extension of this system is being tried. In 1903 the construction of a canal was commenced, which will draw its supply from the Ken by means of a dam and reservoir. It is designed to serve the tract between the Ken and Bāghain rivers, and will protect an area containing 65 per cent. of the total population, in which alone 33 lakhs of rupees were spent on famine relief in 1896-97. The estimated cost of the canal is 37 lakhs.

Forests.

The forests in the south-east of the Bāndā District cover an area of 114 square miles, of which 84 are reserved. They

are of small commercial importance, but serve to prevent further erosion, and supply the wants of the neighbouring villages as regards grazing and minor produce. Teak, bamboos, *Boswellia thurifera*, *Buchanania latifolia*, *Ficus latifolia*, *Lagerstroemia parviflora*, *Odina wodier*, *Sterculia urens*, and *Terminalia tomentosa* are the principal trees.

The sandstone of the south of the District is, in places, well Minerals. adapted for building, for millstones, and for other purposes. Greenstone, pipe-clay, and limestone are also worked. Iron is found and was formerly worked at several places; but the reservation of the forests has increased the cost of fuel. There was formerly a diamond mine in the Bindhāchal range, but it has been closed.

The industries of the District are few and unimportant. Arts and Coarse cotton cloth, cotton prints, metal cooking-vessels, and ^{Manufactures.} rough cotton carpets are made in several places for a local market. Agate pebbles, imported from the Narbādā, are cut and polished, and used for a variety of ornaments. There is a small production of silk embroidered plush or velvet articles at Karwī. A single cotton gin at the same place employed 180 hands in 1903.

The trade of Bāndā is chiefly in agricultural produce and ^{Com-} in the few articles required by the population. In favourable ^{merco.} years gram, millet, and wheat are largely exported. Cotton is a considerable item of export, and the produce of this District has a good reputation. Rice, sugar, tobacco, salt, and metals are the chief imports. Traffic from the greater part of the District was formerly directed towards the Jumna, and was then either carried by river, or taken to Fatehpur on the East Indian Railway; but the opening of a line through the District has partly diverted this trade, though BINDKI and Cawnpore still attract a large share of the commerce of the District. BANDA, KARWI, and RAJAPUR are the most flourishing trade centres.

A branch of the East Indian Railway from Allahabād to Jubbulpore has a length of 47 miles in the south-east of the District. At Mānikpur this is met by the Great Indian Peninsula line from Jhānsi, which passes through Bāndā and Karwi. Communications have been greatly improved in recent years, and the District contains 131 miles of metalled roads, of which

56 are maintained at the cost of Provincial funds, and 587 of unmotalled roads. Avenues are maintained on 120 miles. The chief routes are from Bāndā to Chilā on the Junna, from Bāndā towards Saugor, and from Bāndā through Karwī to Mānikpur.

Famine. Distress in the Bāndā District may be due to an excess or to a deficiency of rain. The former causes a spread of *kāns* or rust, while the latter prevents cultivation. Bundelkhand suffered from famine in 1813-14 and in 1819, when over-assessment aggravated the distress. A series of bad years necessitated large remissions between 1833 and 1837. In 1837-38, however, the people escaped more lightly than in the neighbouring Districts to the north and east. The next famine of 1869 was due to excessive rain in 1867 and a deficiency in 1868. In May 11,000 persons were employed on relief works, and the people lost many of their cattle. The District was depressed till 1873, when there was a recovery, and the drought of 1877 was beneficial inasmuch as it checked the growth of *kāns*. Another period of depression commenced in 1884, when excessive rain damaged the *kharif* for several years in succession. In 1888 the rains ceased early and *kāns* again spread. Remissions of revenue were given, but rust and heavy rain in 1894, and a short fall in 1895, caused actual famine. The misery of the people was completed by the failure of the rains in 1896, and the Bāndā District suffered more than any other District in the Provinces.

District sub- divisions and staff. The three eastern *tahsils*, Mau, Kamāsin, and Karwī, form a sub-division, usually in charge of a member of the Indian Civil Service, who is stationed at Karwī. The Collector is assisted by a member of the Indian Civil Service and by 3 Deputy Collectors recruited in India, and a *tahsildār* is stationed at the headquarters of each *tahsil*. When the Ken canal is completed, it will be in charge of an Executive Engineer.

Civil Justice and Crime. The District Judge and Sub-Judge of Bāndā exercise civil jurisdiction throughout the Bāndā and Hamīrpur Districts. The former is also Sessions Judge of both Districts, and in addition tries the sessions cases of the Fatehpur District. Bāndā is singularly free from crime. A Special Judge is at present enquiring into the cases of estates brought under the Bundelkhand Encumbered Estates Act.

At annexation most of the present Districts of Bāndā and Hamirpur and part of Jālaun were formed into a single District called Bundelkhand. This was divided into northern and southern Districts in 1819, Bāndā forming most of the latter. Under the Marāthās the revenue system had been *ryotwāri*, and the assessment was a rack-rent pitched at the highest figure which could be collected. The early British assessments were fixed for short periods as usual, and at first were moderate and well-distributed. From 1809, however, a period of over-taxation commenced. The revenue was enhanced nominally by 12 per cent.; but a change in currency made the increase really as much as 29 per cent. The severity of the assessments was only surpassed by the methods of collection, and corrupt native officials and speculators acquired large areas. A period of agricultural prosperity led to still larger enhancements in 1815. The mistake was partly due to excessive reliance on the existing prosperity, and to ignorance of the peculiarities of Bundelkhand soils; and it was aggravated by the policy of the time. Bad seasons, commencing in 1819, were not accepted as a sufficient reason for reduction; but in 1825 remission became absolutely necessary. In 1828 the rains failed, and by 1830 the District was reduced to a condition of almost general bankruptcy. A great part of Bāndā was taken then for a time under direct management, and collections were made from the cultivators with some success. A survey was commenced in 1836, and in 1843-44 the first regular settlement was made; average rent-rates were fixed for all the well-known classes of soil, and were applied without sufficient allowance for variations, the total demand being 16.3 lakhs. Bad seasons and rigorous administration had at last led to the sanction of a reduction of the revenue when the Mutiny broke out. In 1858-59 the demand was reduced by nearly 18 per cent., and the District recovered rapidly, only to suffer again from excessive rainfall in 1867 and the following years. The next revision of settlement, which commenced in 1874, thus coincided with a period of great depression. The assessment, as usual, was based primarily on assumed rates for each class of soil; but these were modified according to the actual condition of each village. The area to which these rates were applied was not, however (except

in the Karwī sub-division, which was separately settled), the actual cultivated area, but an assumed standard area which was carefully worked out for each village, and allowed for a margin of fallow. The result was an assessment of 11.3 lakhs, which was sanctioned for 20 years only. It has already been stated that a cycle of adverse seasons commenced again in 1888. In 1893 reductions of revenue, amounting to Rs. 19,000, were made, and the settlement was extended for 10 years in 1894. Deterioration was already setting in, and large reductions have been made since the famine of 1896-97. The revenue demand in 1903-04 was only 9 lakhs. The District is now under the operation of the Bundelkhand Alienation of Land Act, and in 1905 a system of fluctuating assessments will be introduced. Collections on account of land revenue and total revenue have been, in thousands of rupees :—

	1880-81.	1890-91.	1900-01.	1903-04.
Land revenue	... 12,07,	11,42,	11,21,	8,74,
Total revenue	... 12,95,	14,89,	14,66,	12,03,

**Local
self-
govern-
ment.**

Bāndā is the only municipality in the District, and 4 towns are administered under Act XX of 1856. Local affairs are managed, beyond the limits of these places, by the District board, which in 1903-04 had an income and expenditure of 1.5 lakhs. Roads and buildings cost Rs. 91,000 in the same year.

**Police
and
Jails.**

There are 23 police-stations; the District Superintendent of Police has an Assistant stationed at Karwī, and commands a force of 4 inspectors, 110 subordinate officers, and 420 constables, besides 78 municipal and town police, and 1,731 rural and road police. The District jail at Bāndā contained a daily average of 262 convicts in 1903, and the jail at Karwī 32 in the same year.

**Educa-
tion.**

Allowing for the absence of towns, the District is not very backward as regards the literacy of its population, compared with other Districts in the United Provinces. In 1901 three per cent. (5.9 males and .1 females) could read and write. The number of public schools rose from 142 with 3,884 pupils in 1880-81 to 149 with 4,953 in 1900-01. In 1903-04 there were 172 such institutions with 6,192 pupils, including 198 girls,

besides 10 private schools with 201 boys. Two schools were managed by Government and most of the others by the District or municipal boards. Out of a total expenditure of Rs. 37,000, fees supplied only Rs. 2,800, and the balance was met from local funds.

There are 6 hospitals and dispensaries, which in 1903 ^{Hospitals and} had accommodation for 157 in-patients. In the same year ^{dispensaries.} 38,000 cases were treated, including 900 cases of in-patients, and 2,000 operations were performed. The total expenditure, Rs. 11,500, was chiefly met from local funds.

About 21,000 persons were successfully vaccinated in 1903-^{Vaccination.} 04, representing a proportion of 33 per 1,000 of population. Vaccination is only compulsory in the municipality of Bāndā.—(District Gazetteer, 1874 [under revision]; A. Cadell, *Settlement Report*, [excluding Karwi], 1881; A. B. Patterson, *Settlement Report Karwi Sub-division*, 1883.)

Bāndā Tahsīl.—Western tahsīl of Bāndā District, United Provinces, conterminous with *pargana* of the same name, and lying between $25^{\circ} 20'$ and $25^{\circ} 38'$ N. and $79^{\circ} 59'$ and $80^{\circ} 32'$ E., with an area of 427 square miles. Population fell from 112,912 in 1891 to 98,574 in 1901. There are 113 villages and only one town, BĀNDĀ, the District and tahsīl headquarters, population 22,565. The demand for land revenue in 1903-04 was Rs. 1,48,000 and for cesses Rs. 24,000. The density of population, 231 to the square mile, is slightly above the District average. The Ken flows through the centre of this tahsīl, which lies almost entirely in the level plain north of the Vindhya. In 1902-03, 207 square miles were cultivated, of which only one square mile was irrigated. The Ken canal, now under construction, will serve part of this tahsīl.

Pailāni.—Northern tahsīl of Bāndā District, United Provinces, conterminous with *pargana* of the same name, and lying south of the Jumna between $25^{\circ} 32'$ and $25^{\circ} 55'$ N. and $80^{\circ} 14'$ and $80^{\circ} 40'$ E., with an area of 362 square miles. Population fell from 88,514 in 1891 to 80,524 in 1901. There are 121 villages, but no town. The demand for land revenue in 1903-04 was Rs. 1,41,000 and for cesses Rs. 23,000. The density of population, 222 to the square mile, is slightly above the District average. After forming part of the western boundary, the

Ken turns eastwards and crosses this *tahsil* till it joins the Jumna. Pailāni contains a good deal of light soil, and near the Jumna there are deep ravines. In 1902-03, 188 square miles were cultivated, there being practically no irrigation, but the Ken canal will water part of this *tahsil*.

Baberū.—A *tahsil* of Bāndā District, United Provinces, conterminous with the *pargana* of Augāsi, and lying along the Jumna between $25^{\circ} 23'$ and $25^{\circ} 41'$ N. and $80^{\circ} 30'$ and $80^{\circ} 57'$ E., with an area of 363 square miles. Population fell from 96,284 in 1891 to 77,395 in 1901, the decrease being the largest in the District. There are 121 villages and no town. The demand for land revenue in 1903-04 was Rs. 1,26,000 and for cesses Rs. 20,000. The density of population, 213 to the square mile, is almost exactly the District average. Near the south and east rice is grown in considerable quantities, this tract being known as Jurār. The Jumna, as usual, is fringed by a network of deep ravines. In 1903-04, 189 square miles were cultivated, of which one square mile was irrigated. The Ken canal will supply part of this *tahsil*.

Kamāsin.—A *tahsil* of Bāndā District, United Provinces, conterminous with the *pargana* of the same name, and lying along the Jumna between $25^{\circ} 17'$ and $25^{\circ} 38'$ N. and $80^{\circ} 47'$ and $81^{\circ} 12'$ E., with an area of 358 square miles. Population fell from 83,297 in 1891 to 78,773 in 1901. There are 169 villages and no town. The demand for land revenue in 1903-04 was Rs. 1,18,000 and for cesses Rs. 20,000. The density of population, 220 to the square mile, is slightly above the District average. Besides the Jumna, the Bāghain and Paisuni drain this *tahsil*, flowing from south-west to north-east to join the great river. Some of the best cotton produced in the District is grown in Kamāsin. In 1903-04, 205 square miles were cultivated, less than half a square mile being irrigated. The Ken canal will supply a small area in the west of this *tahsil*.

Mau.—Eastern *tahsil* of Bāndā District, United Provinces, conterminous with *pargana* Chhibūn and lying along the Jumna between $25^{\circ} 5'$ and $25^{\circ} 24'$ N. and $81^{\circ} 7'$ and $81^{\circ} 34'$ E., with an area of 316 square miles. It is included in the Karwi sub-division of the District. Population fell from 73,658 in 1891 to 64,921 in 1901. There are 161 villages and only one

town, RAJAPUR; population 5,491. The demand for land revenue in 1903-04 was Rs. 86,000 and for cesses Rs. 14,000. The density of population, 205 to the square mile, is slightly below the District average. In the south the outer range of the Vindhya crosses the *tahsil* in three terraces. The forests and jungles are gradually diminishing, owing to the export of wood to Allahābād. In 1903-04, 132 square miles were cultivated, but less than one square mile was irrigated.

Karwi Tahsil.—South-eastern *tahsil* of Bāndā District, United Provinces, conterminous with the *pargana* of Tarahuwān and lying between $24^{\circ} 53'$ and $25^{\circ} 19'$ N. and $80^{\circ} 45'$ and $81^{\circ} 16'$ E., with an area of 567 square miles. Population fell from 87,687 in 1891 to 78,410 in 1901. There are 189 villages and two towns, the larger being KARWI, the *tahsil* headquarters; population 7,743. The demand for land revenue in 1903-04 was Rs. 77,000 and for cesses Rs. 15,000. The density of population, 138 to the square mile, is the lowest in the District. Roughly speaking, about half the area lies in the plain, while the other half is situated on a plateau between the crest of the first range of the Vindhya, and the scarp beyond which extends to the still higher plateau of Rewah. The latter portion presents beautiful scenery and is clothed with forest. Near the west the Paisuni forms part of the border and then strikes across the *tahsil*. In 1903-04, 126 square miles were cultivated, of which 3 were irrigated.

Badausa.—South-western *tahsil* of Bāndā District, United Provinces, conterminous with *pargana* of the same name, and lying between $25^{\circ} 3'$ and $25^{\circ} 27'$ N. and $80^{\circ} 31'$ and $80^{\circ} 52'$ E., with an area of 333 square miles. Population fell from 77,922 in 1891 to 74,755 in 1901. There are 132 villages and no town. The demand for land revenue in 1903-04 was Rs. 86,000 and for cesses Rs. 14,000. The density of population, 224 to the square mile, is above the District average. The Bāghain flows from south-west to north-east through the *tahsil*. In the south are scattered hills, and the south-east includes a small patch of reserved forest, but most of the *tahsil* is in the plains. In 1903-04, 165 square miles were cultivated, of which one was irrigated. The Ken canal will supply a small area when completed.

Girwān.—A *tahsil* of Bāndā District, United Provinces, conterminous with *pargana* Sihonda, and lying between 24° 59' and 25° 28' N. and 80° 17' and 80° 34' E., with an area of 334 square miles. Population fell from 85,528 in 1891 to 77,706 in 1901. There are 179 villages and one town, KALINJAR; population 3,015. The demand for land revenue in 1903-04 was Rs. 1,19,000 and for cesses Rs. 19,000. The density of population, 233 to the square mile, is the highest in the District. In the west lies the Ken, which is fringed by ravines; but the *tahsil* is on the whole fertile. In 1903-04, 168 square miles were cultivated, of which only 2 were irrigated; but the Ken canal will supply a large area in this *tahsil*.

Karwi Sub-Division.—A sub-division of the Bāndā District, United Provinces, consisting of the KAMASIN, KARWI, and MAU *tahsils*.

Bāndā Town.—Municipality and headquarters of the District and *tahsil* of the same name, United Provinces, situated near the river Ken, in 25° 28' N. and 80° 20' E. It lies on a branch of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and on a metalled road from Fatehpur to Saugor. Population 22,565 (1901). Bāndā was a mere village till the commencement of the 19th century, when the Nawāb settled here. Its importance was increased by its selection as headquarters of a District, and by a flourishing trade in cotton. After the removal of the Nawāb in 1858, owing to his disloyalty in the Mutiny (see BANDA DISTRICT), the town began to decline, while the growth first of RAJAPUR, and then of KARWI, has largely deprived Bāndā of its principal trade. It is a straggling and ill-built town, but with clean wide streets, and contains 65 mosques, 168 Hindu, one Sikh, and 5 Jain temples. Besides the usual public offices, there are a dispensary and stations of the Church Missionary Society and American Methodist Missions. The chief mosque is that built by Alī Bahādur, the last Nawāb. Portions of the former palace are now used as public offices or as native residences. A mile from Bāndā stand the ruins of a fort called Bhurāgarh, which was built in 1784, and stormed by British levies in 1804. Bāndā has been a municipality since 1865. In the ten years ending 1901 the average income and expenditure were Rs. 23,000. In 1903-04 the income was Rs. 28,000, chiefly

derived from octroi, Rs. 21,000, and the expenditure was Rs. 25,000. The town is not of great commercial importance. The only local industries are the preparation of articles made of agate, and the manufacture of *lāthīs* or staves. There are 11 schools attended by 840 pupils.

**Chitraküt*.—Hill and place of pilgrimage in *tahsil* Karwi, District Bāndā, United Provinces, situated in $25^{\circ} 13' N.$ and $80^{\circ} 46' E.$, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the Chitraküt station on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. The hill lies partly in the Karwi *tahsil* and partly in the Chaube *jāgīr* of Kāmtā Rajolā. The Paisuni river flows nearly a mile from its base, which has a circumference of 3 or 4 miles. A terrace, constructed by the Rāni of Chhatar Sāl about 1725, and repaired as a famine work in 1896-97, runs round the hillside. In former times the hill was more frequented as a place of pilgrimage than any other in Bundelkhand or Baghelkhand. It is said to have attained its great sanctity in the *Tretā-yuga* or the third epoch of the Hindu cosmogony, when it was visited by Rāma and Sītā during their wanderings in the jungles. More than 30 shrines, dedicated to various deities, crown the surrounding hills, or fringe the banks of the Paisuni. The small town of Sītāpur, on the banks of the river, is largely inhabited by attendant priests. The temple attendants hold the revenues of 42 *mahāls* within British territory, besides several others in the adjoining native States. Two large fairs take place annually, on the occasion of the *Rām-naumī* and *Dewāli* festivals, which formerly attracted 30,000 and 45,000 persons respectively. The attendance has now shrunk to a few thousands, as Rūjās do not attend the festivals, and the Marāthā family of Karwi has become impoverished. Since 1897 plague regulations have still further reduced the number of pilgrims.

Kalinjar.—Town and celebrated hill-fort in Girwān *tahsil*, District Bāndā, United Provinces, situated in $25^{\circ} 1' N.$ and $80^{\circ} 29' E.$, 35 miles south of Bāndā. Population 3,015 (1901). The fort occupies a hill which rises abruptly, and is separated from the nearest eminence by a valley about 12,000 yards wide. Elevation, 1,203 feet above the sea. The crown of the hill is a plateau. Vast polyhedral masses of syénite form the base

* Also to appear in Central India Provincial volume.—R. B.

and afford a comparatively accessible slope, but the horizontal strata of sandstone which cap the whole, present so bold an escarpment as to be practically impossible of ascent.

Kālinjar is one of the very ancient forts of Bundelkhand and separate names for it are recorded in each of the three prehistoric periods of Hindu chronology. It is said to have been called Ratnakūta in the *Satya-yuga*, Mahāgiri ("the great hill") in the *Tretā*, and Pingālu, (the "brown-yellow" hill) in the *Dwāpara-yuga*. Other accounts transpose or vary these names. But its present appellation, Kālinjar, is itself of great antiquity. It occurs, as will be mentioned hereafter, in the *Mahābhārata*; it is conjectured to appear in Ptolemy under the name of Tamasis; and it is mentioned in the *Siva Purāna* as one of the nine *utkals*, from which will burst forth the waters that are to finally destroy the world. The modern name is sometimes rendered Kālanjar, from the local worship of Siva under his title of Kālanjara, or "He who causes time to grow old." It was a very ancient seat of Saivite rites, and according to local tradition was strongly fortified by Chandra Brim or Varnuma, the legendary founder of the Chandol dynasty.

As in many other cases, Kālinjar was a high place sanctified by superstition, and fortified partly by nature and partly by art. The *Mahābhārata* mentions it as already a famous city, and states that whoever bathes in the Lake of the Gods, the local place for pilgrimage, is as meritorious as he who bestows in charity one thousand cows. The hill must have been covered with Hindu temples before the erection of the fort, for the dates of the inscriptions on the sacred sites are earlier than those on the gates of the fortress; and the ramparts consist largely of ornamental pillars, cornices, and other fragments of carved work, which evidently belonged to earlier edifices. Firishta speaks of it as having been founded by Kedār Nāth, a reputed contemporary of the Prophet, in the 7th century, A.D. The Musalmān historians make mention of the king of Kālinjar as an ally of Jaipūl, Rājā of Lahoro, in his unsuccessful invasion of Ghazni, 978 A.D. A Rājā of Kālinjar was also present at the battle of Peshawar, fought by Anand Pal in 1008, when endeavouring to check the victorious advance of Mahmūd of Ghazni in his fourth expedition. In

1021, Ganda or Nanda, the Chandel Rājā of Kālinjar, defeated the king of Kannauj, and in 1023, Mahmūd of Ghazni besieged the fort, but came to terms with the Rājā. The Chandel clan of Rajputs removed the seat of their government from MAHOBĀ to Kālinjar, after their defeat by Prithvī Rāj, the Chauhan ruler of Delhi, about 1182. In 1203, Kutab-ud-din, the viceroy of Muhammad Ghori, took Kālinjar, and "converted the temples into mosques and abodes of goodness," while "the very name of idolatry was annihilated." But the Musalmāns do not seem long to have retained possession of their new conquest; for in 1234, and again in 1251, we hear of fresh Muhammadan attacks on Kālinjar, which fell into the hands of Malik Nusrat-ud-din with great booty.

In 1247, Sultan Nāsir-ud-din Mahmūd brought the surrounding country under his sway; but even after this date, Chandol inscriptions erected in the fort show that it remained in the hands of its ancient masters almost up to the close of the 13th century. Kālinjar next reappears in history in 1530, when the Mughal prince, Humāyūn, laid siege to the fort, which he continued intermittently to attack during ten years. In 1545, the Afghān, Sher Shāh, marched against the stronghold; during the siege a live shell rebounded from the walls into the battery where the Sultan stood, and set fire to a quantity of gunpowder. Sher Shāh was brought out horribly burnt, and died the following day. Before his death, however, he ordered an assault, which was executed with instant success, and his son, Jalāl Khān, was crowned in the captured citadel and assumed the name of Islām Shāh. In 1569, Majūn Khān attacked the fort, which was finally surrendered to him for Akbar, who constituted it the headquarters of a *sarkār*. Under Akbar, Kālinjar formed a *jāgīr* of the imperial favourite, Rājā Birbal. Later it fell into the hands of the Bundelūs (see BANDA DISTRICT); and on the death of their national hero, Chhatar Sāl, it passed into the possession of Hardeo Sūh of Pannā. His descendants continued to hold it for several generations, when they gave way to the family of Kaim Ji, one of their own dependants.

During the period of Marāthā supremacy, Ali Bahādur laid siege to the fort for two years, but without success. After the

British occupation Daryau Singh, the representative of Kaim Ji, was confirmed in possession of the fort and territory; but on his proving contumacious in 1812, a force under Colonel Martindell attacked Kālinjar, and although he failed to take the place by storm, Daryau Singh surrendered eight days later, receiving an equal portion of territory in the plains. During the Mutiny, a small British garrison retained possession of the fort throughout the whole rebellion, aided by the Rājā of Pannā. In 1866 the fortifications were dismantled.

The summit of the rock is between 4 and 5 miles in circuit, and is fortified by a rampart rising from the very edge. Access is obtained by a sloping pathway and flight of steps passing through seven gateways, several of which bear inscriptions. Numerous rock-cut tanks and a few remains of temples are to be seen on the plateau, and religious carvings and inscriptions are scattered about, some of which have yielded valuable historical results. One temple, dedicated to Nilkanth, is still in good repair. There are also many caves, some of which contain inscriptions.

The town is locally known as Tarahṭī, and is situated at the foot of the hill. It is now of small importance; but the ruins of fine residences and many old remains prove it to have been once rich and important. Tarahṭī contains a dispensary and was till recently administered under Act XX of 1856, but its importance is decreasing. There is a village school.

(*Journal, Asiatic Society of Bengal, XVII*, pages 171 and 313; Cunningham, *Archaeological Survey Reports, XXI*, page 20.)

Karwi Town.—Headquarters of *tahsīl* and sub-division of same name, District Bāndā, United Provinces, situated in 25° 12' N. and 80° 54' E., near the Paisuni river and on a branch of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. Population 7,743 (1901). Karwi was a British cantonment from 1805 to 1816; and in 1829 it became the principal residence of a Marāthā chieftain who lived in almost regal state, and built several beautiful temples and large wells. Numerous traders from the Deccan were thus attracted to Karwi. During the Mutiny, Nārāyan Rao, after the murder at Bāndā of the Joint Magistrate of Karwi, assumed the government, and retained his independence for eight months amid the subsequent anarchy. The accumulations of his family

constituted the great treasure afterwards so famous as 'the Kirwee and Bāndā Prize Money.' The Bāra, a large building, which formed the palace of Nārāyan Rao's family, was confiscated, with most of the other property, and now serves as a *tahsīl*, police-station, and school. The other public buildings are a jail and dispensary. A Joint Magistrate and an Assistant District Superintendent of Police are stationed at Karwi, which also contains branches of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel and the American Methodist Mission. The town is administered, together with the adjacent village of Tarahuwān, under Act XX of 1856. Karwi declined for a time after the Mutiny; but the railway, opened in 1889, has caused this place to become the most important trade centre in the District. Cotton, grain, *ghī*, and other produce of the District are largely exported. A cotton gin, opened in 1900, employed 180 hands in 1903, and there is a small manufacture of embroidered plush. There are three schools with 170 boys and 25 girls.

Rājapur (or *Majhgawān*).—Town in *tahsil* Mau, District Bāndā, United Provinces, situated on the banks of the Jumna in $25^{\circ} 23' N.$ and $81^{\circ} 9' E.$, 18 miles north-east of Karwi town. Population 5,491 (1901). Rājapur is the name of the town, and Majhgawān that of the *mauza* or village lands within which it is situated. According to tradition the town was founded by Tulsī Dās, the celebrated author of the vernacular version of the Rāmāyana, and his residence is still shown. He is said to have established several peculiar restrictions, which are still scrupulously observed; no houses (except shrines) are built of stone, and potters, barbers, and dancing-girls are rigorously excluded. The only public buildings are the police-station, post-office, school, and dispensary. Rājapur was for a time the chief commercial centre of the District, owing to its position near the Jumna; but many of its merchants have migrated to Karwi, and the place is declining. Besides the export of country produce there is a small manufacture of shoes and blankets. The school contains 90 pupils.

Hamīrpur District.—A District in the Allahābād Division, United Provinces, lying between $25^{\circ} 5'$ and $26^{\circ} 7' N.$ and $79^{\circ} 17'$ and $80^{\circ} 21' E.$, with an area of 2,289 square miles. It is bounded on the north by the Jumna, which separates it from the *daries*, *confirma-* *tion*, and *hill and river systems*.

Cawnporo and Fatchpur Districts, and by the Betwā, which divides it from Jālaun and the native State of Baoni; on the west the Dhasān separates it from Jhānsi District; on the south lie Alipurā, Chhatarpur, and Charkhāri States; and on the east the District marches with Bāndā. The native States of Sarilā, Jigni, and Behat, and portions of Charkhāri and Garrauli form enclaves, entirely surrounded by British territory. Hamirpur lies chiefly in the great plain of Bundelkhand, which stretches between the banks of the Jumna and the outer scarps of the Vindhyan plateau. The plains of the District are level, dry, and culturable. The hilly southern region is broken up by scattered outlying spurs and isolated hills, some distance from the main Vindhyan range, which does not enter the District. Their general elevation does not exceed 300 feet above the Jumna valley, or a total of about 800 feet above the sea. Though the hills are usually treeless, the scenery is picturesque, owing to their rugged outlines, and some of the artificial lakes are exceptionally beautiful. These magnificent reservoirs were constructed by the Gaharwār and Chandel Rājās, before the Muhammadan conquest, as sheets of ornamental water, and consist of valleys or depressions hemmed in by rocky hills and massive artificial dams. Some of them enclose craggy islets or peninsulas crowned by the ruins of granite temples. The largest lake near MAHOBĀ has a circumference of more than 4 miles; and several lakes are used for irrigation. North of the hill and lake country the general plain of the District spreads in an arid and almost treeless level towards the banks of the rivers. Of these, the principal are the Betwā, and its tributary the Dhasān, neither of which is navigable. The chief drainage channel in the centre of the District is the Birmā Nādi, a tributary of the Betwā.

Botany.

The District is remarkable for the absence of trees. At the commencement of the 18th century one-third of it was densely wooded; but the junglo has been largely cleared. In the lower hills and valleys *khair* (*Acacia catechu*), *sej* (*Lagerstræmia parviflora*), *dhawā* (*Anogeissus latifolia*), and *tendū* (*Diospyros tomentosa*) are the most valuable trees, but are of poor quality. In the plains the tamarind, *nīm* (*Melia azadirachta*), and *mahuā* (*Bassia latifolia*) are commonly found. The mango is rare.

Most of the District consists of Gangetic alluvium which ^{Geology.} conceals the underlying rocks, except in the southern hills where the Bundelkhand gneiss is exposed.

Leopards, hyenas, wolves, jackals, antelope, and pigs are Fauna fairly common, while a few *sambhar* and *chital* are also found. The usual game birds occur, and fish, including mahseer, are common in the rivers and lakes.

The climate of Hamirpur District is dry and hot, owing to ^{Climate and tem-} the absence of shade and the bareness of the soil. ^{perature.}

The average rainfall is about 36 inches, varying from 33 in ^{Rainfall.} the north to 39 in the south. In 1868-69 only 17 inches were received, while in 1894-95 the fall amounted to over 56 inches.

The earliest traditions connected with the District relate ^{History.} that it was ruled by Gaharwār Rājputs, to whom the construction of some of the embankments forming the lakes is attributed. They were followed by the Parihārs, to whom succeeded the Chandels about the middle of the 9th century. During the Chauhan supremacy in BUNDELKHAND, Mahoba in the south of Hamirpur District was one of the chief capitals of that dynasty. The Chandels adorned the town and its neighbourhood with many splendid edifices, remains of which still exist; they also constructed some of the noble artificial lakes already described. In 1182 Parmāl Deva was defeated by Prithwī Rāj, the Chauhan ruler of Dēlhi; after which disaster the Chauhan princes abandoned Mahobā and sank in importance, though they still occupied the hill fort of KALINJAR in Bāndā District. About 20 years later Mahobā was conquered by Kutub-ud-din, and with occasional interruptions remained in the hands of the Musalmāns till the close of the 17th century.

In 1680 the District came into the possession of Chhatar Sāl, the great national hero of the Bundelās, and was the theatre of many battles during his long struggle with the imperial forces under Muhammad Khān, the Bangash Nawāb of Farrukhābād and governor of Allahābād. On his death about 1731 he assigned to his ally, the Peshwā of the Marathās, one-third of his territories; and Mahobā formed a portion of the region so granted. The larger part of the present District of Hamirpur fell to his son, Jagat Rāj. During the next seventy years the District continued under the government of his descendants, who, however, carried

on among themselves that intestine warfare which was universal in Bundelkhand throughout the latter half of the 18th century. Rival Rājās had forts in every village, and one after the other collected their revenue from the same estates. Moreover, the Bundelā princes were opposed by the Marāthā chieftains; and Ali Bahādur, an illegitimate descendant of the Peshwā, who had made himself Nawāb of Bāndā, succeeded in 1790 in annexing a portion of the District. He was defeated by the British and died in 1802. The British District of Bundelkhand was formed in the succeeding year (1803), a part being granted to our ally, Rājā Himmat Bahādur, as the price of his allegiance. The town of Mahobā itself, with the surrounding country, remained in the hands of the Pandits of Jālaun, until, on the death of their last representative in 1840, it lapsed to the British. The *pargana* known as Jaitpur was ruled by the descendants of Chhatar Sāl until 1842, when the last Rājā, believing that our reverses at Kābul would prove fatal to British rule, revolted and having been easily captured was removed to Cawnpore, receiving from us a pension of Rs. 2,000 a month. Jaitpur was handed over to another claimant who mortgaged it to the Government, and died without issue in 1849. His territories lapsed to Government, and have since formed a part of Hamirpur District. The later history of the District up to 1857 is chiefly concerned with the difficulties of fiscal administration which will be described later.

On the outbreak of the Mutiny, Hamirpur exhibited the same return to anarchy which characterized the whole of Bundelkhand. On the 13th of June, 1857, the 53rd Native Infantry broke into mutiny, and the massacre of Europeans began the next day. Only one Christian escaped with life. The surrounding native chiefs set up rival claims to portions of the British territory and plundered all the principal towns. The Charkhārī Rājā alone maintained a wavering allegiance, which grew firmer as the forces of General Whitlock approached Mahobā. That town was reached in September 1858, and the fort of Srinagar was destroyed. After a short period of desultory guerilla warfare in the hilly regions of Bundelkhand the rebels were effectually quelled and the work of reorganization began.

The most important remains of the Chandels in this District Archaeology are at MAHOBA, but the finest temple of large size is the three-steepled granite edifice at Makarbai, 8 miles away.

Hamirpur contains 7 towns and 756 villages. Population The is liable to considerable variations owing to vicissitudes of seasons: 1872, 529,137; 1881, 507,337; 1891, 513,720; and 1901, 458,542. There are five tahsils: HAMIRPUR, RATH, KULPAHAR, MAHOBA, and MAUDAHĀ, each named after the place at which its headquarters are situated. The chief towns are RATH, MAHOBA, and HAMIRPUR, the District headquarters. The following table gives the chief statistics of population in 1901:—

Tahsil.	Area in square miles	Number of—		Population.	Population per square mile.	Percentage of variation in population between 1891 and 1901.	Number of persons able to read and write.
		Towns.	Villages.				
Hamirpur	376	2	124	71,625	190	— 13·3	2,800
Rāth	574	1	179	125,731	219	— .9	3,990
Kulphāhar...	558	2	231	111,926	201	— 14·0	3,008
Mahobā ...	329	1	92	61,938	188	— 19·8	2,081
Maudahā ...	452	1	130	87,322	193	— 19·0	3,333
District total	2,289	7	756	458,542	200	— 10·1	15,207

The considerable decrease between 1891 and 1901 was due to a series of bad seasons, culminating in the famines of 1895–97. The density of population is approximately the same as that of the surrounding Bundelkhand Districts, but is less than half of the Provincial average. Almost the whole population speaks Western Hindi, the prevailing dialect being Bundeli, which is, however, mixed with Baghelī.

Chamārs (tanners and cultivators; 64,000) are the most numerous Hindu caste, followed by Lodhis or Lodhas (agriculturists; 53,000), Brāhmans, 49,000, Ahirs, 31,000, Rājputs, 27,000, and Kāchhis, 24,000. Basors, numbering 11,000, who perform low menial duties, and Khangārs, 7,000, who are watchmen and thieves, though they claim to have once held the country are not found outside the District in considerable numbers.

Agriculture supports 64 per cent. of the population and general labour 6 per cent. Brûhmans, Râjputs, and Lodhas are the chief landholders, and the same castes, followed by Kâchhus and Chamârs, the principal cultivators.

Christian Missions.

A mission was opened at Mahobâ by an American society in 1895, and there are branches at Râth and Maudahâ, but in 1901 there were only 223 native Christians in the whole District.

General agricultural conditions.

The most important distinction between different parts of the District is contained in the distribution of different classes of soil. These fall into two main classes, the black or heavy soils, and the light soils. The former are called *mâr* and *kâbar*, and the latter *parwâ*; but near the rivers, where denudation has impoverished the soils, a coarse gravelly soil is found, called *râkar*. In the north of the District the black soils predominate, while in the south there is a great deal of poor light soil overlying the rocks. *Mâr* is the most fertile soil and retains moisture for a long time, though an excess of rain makes it unworkable. *Kâbar* differs from *mâr* in that it is more easily affected, either by an excess or deficiency of rainfall. The autumn crops are usually sown broadcast and cover a larger area than the spring harvest.

Chief agricultural statistics and principal crops.

The ordinary tenures of the United Provinces are found, but *patidâri* and *bhatiyâchârâ mahâls* predominate: some of the latter are extraordinarily large. The principal statistics of cultivation in 1903-04 are given below, with areas in square miles:—

Tâhsîl.	Total.	Cultivated.	Irrigated.	Culturable waste.
Hamirpur	376	183	2	113
Râth	574	329	2	95
Kulphâr	558	257	17	176
Mahobâ	329	133	5	133
Maudahâ	452	230	2	140
Total	2,299	1,132	28	656

Note.—Statistics for Hamirpur and Maudahâ are for 1902-03.

Gram and *jowār* are the principal food-crops, covering 279 and 265 square miles, respectively, or 25 and 23 per cent. of the net cultivated area. Oilseeds (240) and cotton (84) are the most important economic products, while *arhar*, *kodon*, wheat, *bājra*, and barley cover 94, 43, 76, 43, and 34 square miles. A little sugarcane is grown in the south and west, and *pān* is cultivated in the south of the District.

Like all the Bundelkhand Districts, Hamirpur is subject to cycles of varying agricultural prosperity, and no permanent advance can be traced. Either an excess or deficiency of rainfall causes land to remain untilled, and the result is the spread of a grass called *kāns* (*Saccharum spontaneum*), which cannot be eradicated without much trouble, though it dies out after a varying period of 10 to 15 years. The spring crops are also liable to rust. The most striking change in methods of recent years was the replacement of wheat by *gram* or millet, both inferior crops, after the famine of 1895-97; but the area under wheat is again increasing. A valuable red dye was formerly obtained from a plant called *al* (*Morinda citrifolia*); but its cultivation has ceased owing to the introduction of aniline colours. Considerable sums have been advanced under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts, amounting to Rs. 2,64,000 in the 10 years ending 1900, the advances in the 3 years 1896-98 including 2 lakhs. Rs. 82,000 were advanced between 1901 and 1904.

In 1867 six bulls were imported from Hānsi and Hissār, but cattle, the cross had little effect in improving the District breed, which is on the whole inferior. Renewed attempts have recently been made to introduce a better strain. No horso-breeding operations are carried on. The sheep and goats are superior to those bred in the Doāb, and are thus in some request outside the District.

The water-supply is defective in almost every part, and irrigation difficulties sometimes occur in supplying water for cattle. It has already been stated that the black soils retain moisture, and with ordinary seasons irrigation is not much required in them. In 1903-04 the area irrigated was 28 square miles. Four square miles were irrigated by a branch of the Betwā ^{in north} in

the south. Wells supplied 22 square miles and are most used in the light *parwā* soil in the central and southern parts of the District. A project for a canal from the Dhasān near the south-west corner of the District has been sanctioned; it will water the western portion of the District between the Birmā and Dhasān.

Minerals. Soapstone is quarried at one place, and used for making toys, parts of *hukkas*, vases, etc. The roads in the south of the District are metalled with broken granite, and elsewhere with *kankar* or nodular limestone, which is also used for making lime.

Arts and Manufactures. The District is almost entirely agricultural, and beyond the few requirements of the people which can be satisfied locally, there are few industries. Coarse red cotton cloth is the only important manufacture, and the silverware of Maudahā is the sole product of artistic merit. A little saltpetre is made in places. There are small cotton-presses at Kulpahār and Mahobā, and at the former place hay is pressed into bales and exported.

Commerce. The noticeable feature of the trade of the District is the absence of large central markets: *jowār*, *bājra*, wheat, *gram*, cotton, *ghi*, *pān*, oilseeds, and cloth are exported in favourable seasons, while sugar, tobacco, spices, rice, salt, piece-goods, and metals are imported. The trade of the north of the District is by road with Cawnpore, while the railway carries the produce of the southern part. RĀTH is the most important trade centre, and the other markets are essentially local, merchants or their agents dealing on the spot with the cultivators and small village traders.

Railways and Roads. A branch of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway from Jhānsi to Mānikpur passes through the south of the District. The roads have recently been much improved, but communications are still backward, and in the rains many of the unmetalled roads are almost impassable. About 100 miles are metalled, of which 55 are maintained at the cost of Provincial funds, and 419 miles are unmetalled. Avenues are kept up on 122 miles of road. The principal routes are the roads from Cawnpore through Hamirpur, Maudahā, and Mahobā to Saugor, from Hamirpur, through Rāth, to Harpālpur and Kulpahār railway stations, and from Hamirpur through the east of the District to Panwāri on the railway.

The District appears to have escaped the terrible famines of Famine. 1783 and 1803-04. In 1813-14, however, it suffered severely, and again in 1819 the food supply failed, though the people had money gained by the high prices of cotton in previous years. A succession of bad years culminating in the drought of 1833-34 led to famine, pestilence, and emigration, which reduced the population by a half, and were long remembered. Distress was less severe in 1837-38, but was still great. The District escaped famine in its worst form till 1868-69, when the failure of the rains caused the loss of the harvest, and people were reduced to eating the refuse of oilseeds, and roots and herbs. There, was also great mortality among the cattle. The drought of 1877-78 did not seriously affect Hamirpur. Early in 1894 rust damaged the spring crops, and the rains of that year destroyed the autumn harvest. In 1895 rust was again bad, and the rains ceased prematurely, causing much distress. Relief works were required early in 1896 and the still shorter rainfall of that year caused severe famine. The works were kept open till August 1897 at a cost of nearly 9 lakhs, besides expenditure on relief in other methods.

The Mahobā and Kulpahār *tahsils* are included in the sub-^{District}
division of Mahobā, which is usually in charge of a resident ^{sub-}
Joint Magistrate. The Collector is also assisted by 2 Deputy ^{and staff.}
Collectors recruited in India, and a *tahsildār* is posted at the
headquarters of each *tahsil*.

There is one District Munsiff, and the whole District is Civil
included in the Civil and Sessions Judgeship of Bāndā. In former and
times the District was noted for dacoity and robberies ; but crime ^{Justice}
is not exceptionally serious now. The escape of criminals is,
however, facilitated by the way in which native and British ter-
ritory are intermingled. Female infanticide was formerly sus-
pected, but no villages have been under surveillance since 1900.

Most of the present District was acquired in 1803-04, Land
when it was included in the District of Bundelkhand. In Revenue
1819 this was divided into a northern and southern portion, adminis-
the former being called Kālpī, and including parts of the
present Jālaun District, and the northern parts of Hamirpur.
In 1821 the headquarters were moved to Hamirpur. The
Marāthā method of administration was briefly a system of
rack-rent pitched at the highest rate !^l h c aid.

The earliest settlements made, though based on the *tahsildars'* unreliable estimates and the village papers, were moderate and well-distributed. From 1810, however, enhancements were made, and in 1816 the revenue of that portion of the District which was then British territory, which had been 9½ lakhs in 1809, was raised to 14·7 lakhs. In the succeeding short-term settlements the revenue, though it was reduced, was still excessive; and after the famine of 1833-34 half the estates in the District had been resigned by their proprietors. Speculations in land and corruption amongst the native officials added to the difficulties of administration. The first regular settlement, preceded by a professional survey, was made in 1842 for most of the District, the southern portions which were acquired subsequently being regularly settled at later dates. The assessment was based on rates which had been fixed for a large part of Bundelkhand; but it was moderate and worked well. The demand for the area referred to above was 9·8 lakhs, and the demand for the whole District was 10·8 lakhs. This demand was revised in 1877-79, when the revenue fixed amounted to 10·7 lakhs. Soil rates were framed to calculate the assets, and the valuation was revised with reference to the recorded rental, fiscal history, and actual condition of each village. The term of settlement was fixed for 20 years, and in 1893 it was decided to prolong this period for 10 years more. The famine of 1895-97, however, led to extensive reductions and an experiment was made in fluctuating assessments. In 1905 the whole District will come under settlement according to the new system devised for Bundelkhand, by which the revenue will be liable to revision every five years in case of considerable variations in cultivation. The present demand for land revenue is 8·2 lakhs, or less than 11 annas per acre, varying in different parts of the District from 8 annas to one rupee. Collections on account of land revenue and total revenue have been, in thousands of rupees :—

		1880-81.	1890-91.	1900-01.	1903-04.
Land revenue	...	10,68,	10,77,	9,76,	7,74,
Total revenue	...	11,65,	13,83,	12,50,	9,91,

No municipalities have been constituted, but 7 towns are Local administered under Act XX of 1856. Local affairs beyond self-^{govern.} the limits of these are managed by the District board, which ment. in 1903-04 had an income and expenditure of 1·2 lakhs. Roads and buildings cost Rs. 75,000 in the same year.

There are 21 police-stations. The District Superintendent Police of Police controls a force of 3 inspectors, 79 subordinate officers, and Jails. and 334 constables, besides 86 town police and 1,161 rural and road police. The District jail contained a daily average of 79 convicts in 1903.

The inhabitants of the District compare favourably with those of other Districts in the United Provinces as regards literacy. This is the more remarkable in a purely agricultural community. In 1901, 3·3 per cent. (6·5 males and ·1 females) could read and write. The total number of public schools rose from 91 in 1880-81 to 98 in 1900-01, and the number of scholars from 3,551 to 3,720. There were 131 such schools in 1903-04 with 4,993 pupils including 64 girls, besides 52 private schools with 708 pupils. Only 955 scholars out of the total number were in secondary classes. Two of the schools are managed by Government and 97 by the District board. Out of a total expenditure of Rs. 32,000, only Rs. 2,600 were met from fees and the balance was charged to local funds.

There were 5 dispensaries and hospitals in 1903, with accommodation for 64 in-patients. In 1903, 26,000 cases were treated, including 575 cases of in-patients, and 1,100 operations were performed. The expenditure was Rs. 5,400, chiefly met from local funds.

About 21,000 persons were successfully vaccinated in 1903-04, representing the high proportion of 45 per 1,000 of population, although vaccination is not compulsory in any part of the District. [District Gazetteer, 1874 (under revision); W. E. Neale, Settlement Report, 1880.]

Hamirpur Tahsil.—North-eastern tahsil of Hamirpur District, United Provinces, comprising the parganas of Hamirpur and Sumerpur, and lying between $25^{\circ} 42'$ and $26^{\circ} 7'$ N. and $79^{\circ} 51'$ and $80^{\circ} 21'$ E., with an area of 376 square miles. Population fell from 81,133 in 1891 to 71,625 in 1901. There are 124 villages and two towns: HAMIRPUR, the District and

tahsil headquarters, population 6,721, and Sumerpur (4,039). The demand for land revenue in 1904-05 was Rs. 1,34,000 and for cesses Rs. 28,000. The density of population, 190 to the square mile, is slightly below the District average. On the north lies the Jumna, while the Betwā flows almost due east through the centre of the *tahsil* to join it. The soil is chiefly fertile, but grows lighter near the junction of the two rivers, and a network of ravines fringes the banks of both Jumna and Betwā. In 1902-03, 183 square miles were cultivated, of which 2 square miles were irrigated. The Betwā Canal serves a small area in the north.

Rāth Tahsil.—North-western *tahsil* of Hamirpur District, United Provinces, comprising the *parganas* of Jalalpur and Rāth, and lying between $25^{\circ} 28'$ and $25^{\circ} 56'$ N. and $79^{\circ} 21'$ and $79^{\circ} 55'$ E., with an area of 574 square miles. Population fell from 126,920 in 1891 to 125,731 in 1901, the decrease being the smallest in the District. There are 179 villages and one town, RATH, the *tahsil* headquarters, population 11,424. The demand for land revenue in 1904-05 was Rs. 2,64,000 and for cesses Rs. 44,000. The density of population, 219 to the square mile, is the highest in the District. Rāth is enclosed on the west by the Dhasān, on the north by the Betwā, and on the east by the Birmā. The centre of the *tahsil* contains rich black soil; but the north-east includes some of the poorest land in the District, and ravines occupy a large area. In 1903-04, 329 square miles were cultivated, of which 2 were irrigated. It is proposed to irrigate this *tahsil* by a canal from the Dhasān.

Kulpahār Tahsil.—South-western *tahsil* of Hamirpur District, United Provinces, conterminous with *pargana* Panwāri-Jaitpur, and lying between $25^{\circ} 5'$ and $25^{\circ} 31'$ N. and $79^{\circ} 17'$ and $79^{\circ} 49'$ E., with an area of 558 square miles. Population fell from 127,567 in 1891 to 111,926 in 1901. There are 231 villages and two towns: KULPAHAR, the *tahsil* headquarters, population 5,128, and Jaitpur (4,817). The demand for land revenue in 1904-05 was Rs. 1,71,000 and for cesses Rs. 34,000. The density of population, 201 to the square mile, is almost exactly the District average. Kulpahār contains numerous hills and large areas of jungle. In the north black soil is found; but in the south the soil is poor and scanty, rock being found

near the surface. In 1903-04, 257 square miles were cultivated, of which 17 were irrigated. Wells serve most of the irrigated area, but a small supply is obtained from tanks by canals managed by the Irrigation department.

Mahobā Tahsil.—South-eastern *tahsil* of Hamirpur District, United Provinces, conterminous with the *pargana* of the same name, and lying between 25° and 25° 38' N. and 79° 41' and 80° 9' E., with an area of 329 square miles. Population fell from 74,200 in 1891 to 61,938 in 1901, the rate of decrease being the largest in the District. There are 92 villages and one town, MAHOBA, the *tahsil* headquarters, population 10,074. The demand for land revenue in 1904-05 was Rs. 75,000 and for cesses Rs. 13,000. The density of population, 188 to the square mile, is the lowest in the District. In the north some fairly good black soil is found; but scattered rocky hills stud the southern portion, and the soil here is inferior and only a thin layer conceals the underlying rock. Several considerable artificial lakes made by the Chandels add a charm to the landscape and supply water for irrigation. In 1903-04, 133 square miles were cultivated, of which 5 were irrigated. *Pān* is cultivated near Mahobā and has a great reputation, being exported to Calcutta and Bombay.

Maudahā Tahsil.—A *tahsil* in the Hamirpur District, United Provinces, comprising the *parganas* of Maudahā and Muskirā, and lying between 25° 30' and 25° 52' N. and 79° 43' and 80° 21' E., with an area of 452 square miles. Population fell from 103,900 in 1891 to 87,322 in 1901, or by 19 per cent. There are 130 villages and one town, MAUDAHĀ, the *tahsil* headquarters, population 6,172. The demand for land revenue in 1904-05 was Rs. 1,76,000 and for cesses Rs. 36,000. The density of population, 193 to the square mile, is below the District average. On the east the *tahsil* is bounded by the Ken, and on the west by the Birmā. The *tahsil* contains a large proportion of fertile black soil; but the north-west is very inferior and the land near the rivers is cut up by ravines. In 1902-03, 230 square miles were cultivated, of which 2 were irrigated.

Mahobā Sub-Division.—A sub-division of the Hamirpur District, United Provinces, including the MAHOBA and KUL-PAHAR *tahsils*.

Hamirpur Town.—Headquarters of the *tahsil* and District of the same name, United Provinces, situated in 25° 58' N. and 80° 9' E. It lies on a tongue of land near the confluence of the Betwā and Jumna and on the metalled road from Cawnpore to Saugor. Population 6,721 (1901). According to tradition it was founded in the eleventh century by Hamir Deo, a Kachchuli Rajput expelled from Alwar by the Muhammadans. Under Akbar it was the headquarters of a *mahāl* or *pargana*. The ruins of Hamir's fort and a few Musalmān tombs are the only relics of antiquity. Several Europeans were murdered here during the Mutiny. Besides the usual public offices there is a dispensary. The town is administered under Act XX of 1856, with an income and expenditure of Rs. 2,100. There is a little trade in grain. The District school contains 64 pupils, and a middle school 142.

Kulpahār Town.—Headquarters of *tahsil* of same name, District Hamirpur, United Provinces, situated in 25° 19' N. and 79° 39' E., near the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. Population 5,123 (1901). The town was founded by Jagat Rāj, son of the great Bundelkū leader, Chhatar Sāl, and Rājā of Jaitpur. Each of his four sons built for himself a mansion in the town, the ruins of which still exist. The fort was taken by Ali Bahādur of BANDA in 1790 and was dismantled by the British in 1805. Kulpahār contains a *tahsil*, and a school with 120 pupils. It is administered under Act XX of 1856, with an annual income of Rs. 1,100. There is a considerable trade in grain and cotton, and a small cotton press and hay-baling factory are worked.

Mahobā Town.—Ancient town in Hamirpur District, United Provinces, and headquarters of *tahsil* of same name. It lies on the road from Cawnpore and Saugor and also on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. Population 10,074 (1901). The name of the town is derived from the great sacrifice or *Mahotsava*, said to have been performed by Chāndra Varma, the traditional founder of the Chandel dynasty which ruled a large tract of country from here (see BUNDELKHAND). Mahobā stands on the banks of the Madan Sūgar or lake constructed by Madan Varma, the fifteenth king, and the most powerful of all the Chandel rulers. Architectural antiquities of the period

abound throughout the neighbourhood. The Rām Kund is believed to mark the place where Chāndra Varmma died and is a tank of especial sanctity. The fort, now almost entirely in ruins, commands a beautiful view over the hills and lakes. Several of the latter, confined by magnificent masonry dams, have greatly silted up; but the Kirat Sāgar and Madan Sāgar still remain deep and clear sheets of water. The shores of the lakes and the islands in their midst (one of which in the Madan Sāgar is connected with the mainland by a stone causeway), are thickly covered with pillars and broken sculpture. The numerous arms of the lakes embrace rocky tongues of land surmounted by picturesque ruins. Three miles east of the town lies the Bijainagar Sāgar, which is the largest of all and is more than 4 miles in circuit, while to the south-west lies the Rūhilya Sāgar, on the bank of which a large ruined temple is situated. Mahobā was probably the civil capital of the Chandels, while their greatest fortress was at KALINJAR, and their religious capital at KHAJURAHO. After a rule of more than 300 years Parmāl was conquered by Prithvi Rāj of Delhi in 1182, and 20 years later Mahobā fell into the hands of Kutab-ud-dīn, after which little is heard of the Chandels. In the 17th and 18th centuries this part of the country was ruled by the Bundelūs. The Musal-mān buildings of the town are exclusively constructed from Hindu materials. A mosque bears an inscription, which assigns its foundation to the year 1322 in the reign of Ghiyās-ud-dīn Tughlak. The town contains a small cotton-press, dispensary, and mission orphanage. It is administered under Act XX of 1856, with an income and expenditure of Rs. 3,500. There is an increasing trade in local produce. The *tahsīl* school has 164 pupils.

Maudahā Town.—Headquarters of *tahsīl* of same name, District Hamīrpur, United Provinces, situated in 25° 40' N. and 80° 7' E., on the Cawnpore-Saugor Road. Population 6,172 (1901). According to tradition a Muhammadan, named Husain, with the help of some Parihār Rājputs, expelled the Kols who resided here and took possession of the place. In 1730 Diler Khān, a son of the governor of Allahābād, was slain here, and his tomb attracts a considerable number of votaries. The fort was first built by Khumān Singh and Guṇān Singh of

Charkhārī, and on the same site Ali Bahādur of BĀNDĀ afterwards erected a stone fort. The town contains a *tahsīl* and is administered under Act XX of 1856, with an annual income and expenditure of Rs. 1,100. The silverware produced here in small quantities has some merit. There is a branch of the American Mission, and there is also a middle school with 101 pupils.

Rāth Town.—Headquarters of *tahsīl* of same name, District Hamīrpur, United Provinces, situated in $25^{\circ} 36' N.$ and $79^{\circ} 34' E.$, 50 miles south-west of Hamīrpur. Population 11,424 (1901). The early history of the place is uncertain. It stands on a site which is evidently of great antiquity; but the Musalmāns who occupied it early destroyed most of the Hindu buildings. Rāth contains several mosques, temples, and tanks adorned with extensive ghāts, the finest lake being called Sāgar Tāl. There are ruins of two Musalmān tombs which were built, probably about the 14th century, of fragments of Hindu temples, and also remains of two forts built by Bundelā chiefs late in the 18th century. The town is administered under Act XX of 1856, with an income and expenditure of about Rs. 3,000. Rāth is the most important mart in the District and deals in grain, cotton, and sugar. There are small industries in weaving, dyeing, and saltpetre manufacture; but trade is decreasing. The town contains a branch of the American Mission, a dispensary, and a school with 189 pupils.

Allahābād District (Allahābād).—The most eastern District in the Allahābād Division, United Provinces, lying between $24^{\circ} 47'$ and $25^{\circ} 47' N.$ and between $81^{\circ} 9'$ and $82^{\circ} 21' E.$, with an area of 2,811 square miles. It is bounded on the north by the Partābgarh District in Oudh, on the east by Jaunpur and Mirzāpur; on the south by the Native State of Rowah and by the District of Bāndā; and on the west by Fatehpur. The Ganges forms part of the northern boundary and then flows across the District, and the Jumna, after flowing along the southern border, meets the Ganges near the centre of the District. These two rivers divide Allahābād into three well-marked sub-divisions:—(1) the Doāb or triangular wedge of land enclosed by the converging channels of the Ganges and Jumna. This consists of a fertile tract drained by the Sasur Khaderi, a tributary of the

latter. Near the Ganges there is usually a stretch of alluvial land (*kachhār* or *char*), and along the Jumna and the lower course of the Sasur Khaderī are extensive ravines. The elevated plain between is rich and well-wooded, while the ravines are bare and desolate. Near the Jumna stands the Pabbosā hill, which is the only rock found in the Doāb. (2) The trans-Ganges tract lying north of that river. This is more fertile than the Doāb and is remarkably well-wooded. It contains many swamps or *jhils* near which rice is cultivated. (3) The trans-Jumna tract lying south of the Jumna and Ganges, which is the largest of the three tracts and the most varied in physical appearance. The drainage is entirely into the Ganges and Jumna, the main feeder being the river Tons (Southern). Immediately south of the Ganges a low range of stone hills enters the District from the east. West of the Tons another set of hills forms smaller ranges which reach the Jumna. The country north of these hills resembles the ordinary Doāb, but the south is composed of black soil interspersed by low rocky hills and is really a part of BUNDELKHAND. Beyond the Belan, on the southern boundary of the District, the massive scarps of the Kaimur range rise in tiers from a small fertile valley.

The flora of the District presents no peculiarities. North Botany. of the Ganges magnificent groves of mango are found, while the *mahuā* (*Bassia latifolia*) grows plentifully in the west of the Doāb, and the *pipal* (*Ficus religiosa*) south of the Jumna. *Chhiūl* or *dhāk* jungles (*Butea frondosa*) exist in most parts of the District, and the *babūl* (*Acacia arabica*) grows in the black soil.

North of the Jumna and Ganges the District consists solely Geology. of the Gangetic alluvium; but in the south three sub-divisions of the Vindhyan rocks are represented; the Kaimur, the lower Rewah, and the upper Rewah. The lowest or Kaimur is a massive sandstone with a bold scarp to the north. The upper Rewah forms a similar, but loftier, scarp of sandstone, and the low ground between is formed of the lower Rewah group of shales and sandstone.

In the Doāb and trans-Ganges tract jackals and pig are the Fauna. commonest wild animals. South of the Jumna there are herds of antelope and wild pig, which commit serious inroads on the

crops. Raving-deer and leopards are found in the hills, and occasionally a tiger is seen. Wolves are common. The usual species of game birds are plentiful, and all the rivers and the swamps north of the Ganges, and the artificial tanks south of the Jumna, provide fish.

Climate and temperature. The Doāb and trans-Ganges tracts are fairly healthy, and their climate is that of the Gangetic plain generally. South of the Jumna the heat is excessive. Even at Allahābād city the shade temperature reaches 113° or 114° in ordinary years, the highest recorded being 120°. The hot weather and rains last from April to November.

Rainfall. The average rainfall over the whole District is 37 inches, and the variations in different parts are small. From year to year, however, fluctuations are considerable. Thus in 1880 only 17 inches were received, while in 1894 the fall amounted to more than 76 inches.

History. Tradition connects the country round Allahābād with Vāraṇavata, where the Pāndava brothers spent part of their exile; but a similar claim is made for other places. Rāma and Sītā are popularly believed to have passed through the District on their self-imposed exile. For a long time it was believed that KOSAM, in the south of the District, was the Kausūmbhī mentioned in the Mahābhārata and Purānas. The earliest historical fact known about the District is that, about the 4th or 5th century, it was included in the dominions of the great Guptas of MAGADHA. Early in the 7th century it appears from the narrative of Hiuen Tsiang, the Chinese pilgrim, that Allahābād was in the dominions of Harshavardhana, the great ruler of Kanauj.

From this time nothing is known of the history of Allahābād until the invasion of Shahāb-ud-din Ghorī in 1194. The District was then conquered by the Musalmāns, in whose hands it remained until the introduction of British rule. During the 13th and 14th centuries the country round Allahābād was included in the fief of Karā, at which town the governor had his headquarters. Karā was the scene of the famous meeting between Muizz-ud-din and his father in 1286. The son had just succeeded Balban on the throne of Delhi, and the father was making his way up from Bengal to oppose him. They met at Karā, and, inspired with an aversion to bloodshed,

conferred with each other from boats in the middle of the Gauges and resolved to march together to the capital. Allahābād was in the possession of Alā-ud-din at the end of the 18th century, and it was in the Ganges sands between Mānikpur and Karā that he basely murdered his uncle, the aged Sultān Firoz Shāh. Under succeeding princes, the history of the District is a tedious narrative of ambitious revolts and their barbarous suppression. About 1529 it was wrested from the Pathāns by Bābar. Prince Salim, afterwards known as the emperor Jahāngīr, resided at Allahābād as governor during the lifetime of his father; and the mausoleum in the Khusrū-bāgh commemorates Salim's rebellious son. Early in the 18th century, when the Bundelās under Chhatar Sūl were beginning their successful national movement against the Mughal power, Muhammad Khān, the Bangash Nawāb of Far-rukhālād, was governor of the Sūbah and the western portion, now the Hamirpur and Bāndā Districts, was overrun by the Bundelā and Marāthā chieftains. During the subsequent anarchy the Oudh government at one time held the supremacy; at another the ubiquitous Marāthās held brief possession; and still later in 1765 the English restored the town to Shāh Alam, the phantom emperor of Delhi. For some years, Allahābād was the seat of the imperial court; but in 1771 Shāh Alam removed to Delhi and threw himself into the arms of the Marāthās. The British held that his eastern dominions were vacated, and sold the abandoned provinces to the Nawāb of Oudh for 50 lakhs of rupees. Shāh Alam remained a state prisoner in the hands of the Marāthās until 1803, when the victories of Lord Lake set him free. Meanwhile difficulties arose from time to time with regard to the payment of the Oudh tribute, which was permanently in arrears; and in 1801 the Nawāb agreed to a compromise, by which he made over his territory between the Ganges and the Jumna to the British Government in lieu of tribute. The District of Allahābād formed part of the tract thus ceded. During the Mutiny of 1857 the Sepoys at Allahābād revolted (June 6th), and massacred most of their officers. At the same time the populace rose throughout the city, set free the prisoners in jail, and murdered every European and Eurasian upon whom they could

lay hands. Happily, however, the British forces held the fort with the aid of a Sikh detachment; and on the 11th of June Colonel Neill arrived to take the command. The insurgents were promptly attacked and driven off; and only a fortnight after the outbreak the city and station were once more in the hands of the authorities. Soon afterwards Havelock arrived at Allahabad; and, the position having been secured, the main army passed on for Cawnpore. No further disturbance arose, and the peaceful course of administration in the District has never since been interrupted.

Archaeology.

The District is rich in archaeological remains. Besides the objects of interest at ALLAHABAD CITY, which range from a pillar first erected by Asoka in the 3rd century B.C. to buildings of the Mughal period, ruined temples and forts, coins, and other memorials of the past have been found at many places. Chief among these are KOSAM, JHUSI, Garhwā, where several interesting inscriptions of the Gupta kings were dug up, and Singraur.

The people.

Allahabad contains 3,473 villages and 13 towns. Population increased regularly from 1872 to 1891, but decreased in the next decade, owing to the famine of 1896-97: 1872, 1,396,241; 1881, 1,474,106; 1891, 1,548,737; 1901, 1,489,358. There are 9 talsils: ALLAHABAD, SIRATHU, MANJHANPUR, SORAON, PHULPUR, HANDIA, KARCHANA, BARA, and MEJA, each of which is named after the place at its headquarters. The only considerable town is ALLAHABAD, which is both the administrative headquarters of the District and the capital of the United Provinces. The following table gives the chief statistics of population in 1901:—

Taluk.	Area in square miles.	Number of—		Population.	Population per square mile.	Percentage of variation in population between 1891 and 1901.	Number of persons able to read and write.
		Towns.	Villages.				
Allahabad	296	2	308	338,820	1,145	— 1·1	30,811
Sirathu	250	3	251	129,204	517	— 6	3,761
Manjhanpur	272	1	269	129,798	477	— 1·4	3,954
Soraon	260	2	423	180,758	718	— 1	5,160
Phulpur	286	2	486	171,653	600	— 3·0	4,052
Handia	287	...	532	183,281	639	— 2·1	4,178
Karchana	257	1	338	127,327	495	— 5·9	3,780
Bara	253	...	237	55,503	219	— 15·0	1,845
Meja	650	2	679	167,014	257	— 10·9	5,987
District total	2,811	13	3,473	1,489,358	530	— 3·8	63,528

Hindus include 86 per cent. of the total population and Musalmāns 13, while there are 6,800 Christians. In the hilly tracts south of the Jumna, population is not so dense as in the Doāb and trans-Ganges tracts, and the same part of the District suffered most severely in the famine of 1896-97. About 90 per cent. of the population speak Eastern Hindi, chiefly of the Awadhī dialect, and most of the remainder Western Hindi.

As might be expected in one of the great religious centres ^{Castes and occupations.} of the Hindus, the Brāhmans are the most numerous caste, and number 177,000. The other large castes are Chamārs (leather-workers and cultivators; 155,000), Ahirs (graziers and agriculturists; 153,000), Kurmis (agriculturists; 111,000), Pāsīs (toddy-drawers and labourers; 91,000), Rājputs, 63,000, Koris (weavers and labourers; 45,000), and Kāchhīs (cultivators; 35,000). Kurmis, Kāchhīs, and Pāsīs belong chiefly to the central parts of the Provinces. There are 15,000 Kols who reside in the jungly tracts of the trans-Jumna area, and are more numerous in Central India and the Central Provinces. The Muhammadans are largely descended from converted Hindus, though 72,000 call themselves Shaikhs. Julāhās or weavers number 34,000 and Pathāns 20,000. Agriculture supports more than 69 per cent. of the total population, and general labour 8 per cent., the District being essentially agricultural, apart from the single large city.

Of the 2,230 native Christians in 1901, 1,075 belonged to the ^{Christian Missions.} Anglican Communion, 349 were Roman Catholics, 253 Presbyterians, and 130 Methodists. The American Presbyterian Mission was opened here in 1836, the branch of the Church Missionary Society in 1858, and the American Methodist Mission in 1873. Allahābād is the headquarters of the Anglican Bishop of Lucknow and of a Roman Catholic Bishop. A village called Muirābād, situated close to Allahābād, is exclusively inhabited by native Christians.

Along both banks of the Ganges are found rich alluvial General lowlands called *kachhār*, which produce magnificent spring crops, ^{agricultural} though they are flooded in the rains. From the *kachhār* on the ^{rural conditions.} north bank a high ridge of barren soil rises to the upland, which is at first composed of light loam, and then sinks a little to the clay area which includes good rice land. Sugarcane

is also grown in this tract to a larger extent than elsewhere in the District. A similar distribution of soil is found in the Doāb, where, however, *jhils* are less frequent, and near the Jumna and Sasur Khaderī the clay and loam of the central portion turn to sand, while in the extreme south-west a dark friable soil is found, resembling the black soils of Bundelkhand. This tract also produces rice. South of the Jumna the country is less fertile, and consists of a tract of the black soils, which are entirely dependent on seasonable rain for cultivation. Besides the ordinary food-crops, oilseeds are the most important product of this tract; but the jungles afford grazing and cattle are kept in large numbers. A small fertile valley lies in the south between the Bolan and the scarp of the Vindhyan plateau.

Chief agricultural statistics and principal crops.

In the trans-Jumna tract are a few large estates, some of which are held by a *talukdāri* tenure; but the prevailing tenure is *pattidāri*. In the Doāb and trans-Ganges tracts 3,300 *mahāls* are held *zamindāri*, 2,001 *pattidāri*, and 219 *bhayā-chārū*. The principal statistics of cultivation in 1903-04 are given below, in square miles:—

Tahsil.	Total.	Cultivated.	Irrigated.	Culturable waste.
Allahābād ...	296	210	45	27
Sirāthū ...	250	137	49	20
Manjhanpur	272	180	51	21
Sorāon ...	260	163	68	18
Phūlpur ...	286	172	65	13
Hāndiā ...	287	186	88	16
Karchānā ...	257	174	28	22
Bāra ...	253	122	2	69
Meja ...	650	317	21	144
Total ...	2,811	1,661	420	350

Rice and *gram* covered 22 and 24 per cent. of the net area cropped, or 363 and 406 square miles, respectively. Barley (314), *bājra* (184), *jowār* (147), and wheat (168) are the other food-crops of importance. Oilseeds (65) are chiefly grown south of the Jumna and cotton (15) in the Doāb; opium covered 11 square miles, and sugarcane and hemp 13 and 18 square miles, respectively.

The agricultural conditions of the District have improved but little within recent years. North of the Ganges a slight increase has taken place in the net cultivated area and a more decided rise in the area bearing double crops; but the area in either case is largely occupied by the inferior food crops of the people. In the Doāb the net cultivation has not expanded, though the double-cropped area has increased. Less cotton is grown in both these tracts than was produced 30 years ago, and the area under indigo has contracted still further. The trans-Jumna tracts had advanced to some extent when the famine of 1896-97 threw them back considerably. In all three tracts a large area produces poppy, and in the trans-Ganges area and Doāb an increase in the number of masonry wells is to be noted. A little has been done in the trans-Jumna tracts to prevent erosion of land and hold up water by making small earthen dams. Advances under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts are not considerable, except in adverse seasons. About 2·8 lakhs were advanced in 10 years ending 1900, chiefly between 1895 and 1898. The average for the next four years has been Rs. 10,000. One or two small agricultural banks have recently been founded.

The indigenous strain of cattle is of a very poor type, and all the best animals are imported. Dealers from Bharatpur and Hänsi regularly bring cattle, while near the Jumna the small but sturdy bullock of Bündā is common. There is no horse-breeding, and the ponies bred locally are very inferior. Goats are kept in all parts, but sheep are chiefly found north of the Ganges.

The District depends mainly on wells and swamps or *jhils* for irrigation. In 1903-04, 420 square miles were irrigated or a quarter of the net area cultivated. Wells supplied 219 square miles, *jhils* 170, and canals 28. Rivers are hardly used at all for this purpose and only supplied about 3 square miles. The canal irrigation is confined to the Doāb, and is supplied by distributaries of the Fatehpur branch of the Lower Ganges Canal. It is increasing rapidly, as the cultivators appreciate its advantages. There is very little irrigation in the trans-Jumna tract, and it is confined almost entirely to the area below the hills. The tank or swamp irrigation is most important

north of the Ganges and in the Maunjhanpur *tahsil* in the Doâb. Water is invariably raised from the wells in a leathern bucket drawn by oxen.

Minerals. The chief mineral product of the District is sandstone, which provides excellent building stone. *Kankar* is found abundantly in several places, and is used for metalling roads and for making lime.

Arts and Manufactures. The District is mainly agricultural and there are few industries beyond those connected with the simpler requirements of the people. Sugar is refined in a few places north of the Ganges, and a little coarse cloth is made all over the District. Sarai Akil is noted for the manufacture of brass vessels. In Allahâbâd city an iron foundry and a coach-building and furniture factory employ more than 300 hands, a brick and tile factory 700 to 800, and three of the largest printing presses 1,900 hands. The East Indian Railway has a castor-oil factory at Manaûri with 400 or 500 persons employed. There are still about 20 indigo factories in the District with about 2,000 hands.

Commerce. The agricultural products of the District, grain, cotton, oilseeds, sugar, and *ghî*, form the principal exports, while metals, salt, and piece-goods are the chief imports. Trade was formerly carried largely by river, and there is still a small import of country produce, such as grain and oilseeds, both on the Jumna and on the Ganges; but it is dwindling, and the export trade has ceased. SIRSA is the chief trading centre outside the headquarters of the District; but many smaller markets serve as collecting and distributing centres.

Railways and Roads. The main line of the East Indian Railway passes through the District from end to end, close to the southern bank of the Ganges. A branch line leaves this just before it crosses the Jumna, opposite to Allahâbâd city, and gives through communication with Bombay. A branch of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway connects Allahâbâd with Fyzâbâd, and other lines have been projected to unite it with Râo Bareli, Jaunpur, and Benares. Communications by road are fairly good: 172 miles are metalled, and are maintained by the Public Works department, though the cost of 48 miles is charged to local funds. The remaining 656 miles are unmetalled. Avenues are maintained on 441 miles of road. The chief route is the Grand trunk road, which is close to the line

of the East Indian Railway in the Doīb, and crosses to the north side of the Ganges at Allahābād. Other fine roads lead from Allahābād towards Nāgpur, to Fyzābād, and to Jaunpur.

Allahābād suffered from famine in 1770 and in 1783, but not Famine so severely as other Districts. In 1803-04, immediately after cession, famine was severe, and remissions of revenue and advances for seed and cattle were made. Distress was felt in 1837-38, but the revenue was collected almost in full. The same remarks apply to the year 1860-61, but in 1869 famine was severe in the trans-Jumna tract and by May 8,000 to 10,000 labourers were employed on relief works. The distress was greatly aggravated by the form of paralysis known as lathyrism, which is caused by eating *kisūrī däl* (*Lathyrus sativus*). The same tract suffered in 1873-74, but in 1877-78 escaped lightly. Famine visited the District in 1896 and 1897, and again the trans-Jumna tract suffered most severely. The previous reasons had been adverse, and relief in the southern portion commenced in March 1896, the numbers relieved reaching 9,500 in June. The rains of that year, however, ceased prematurely, and the whole District was involved. Immigrants poured in from Rewah State, and cholera broke out. In May, 1897, the average daily number of persons relieved rose to 289,000; 7·9 lakhs of revenue were remitted, and 16·3 lakhs suspended.

The Collector is usually assisted by two members of the District staff. Indian Civil Service and by 6 Deputy Collectors recruited in India. A *tahsildār* is stationed at each *tahsil*, and besides the ordinary District officials there is an officer of the Opium department.

The civil courts are those of the Munsiff, Sub-Judge, Judge Civil of Small Causes Court, and District Judge, the latter being also ^{Justico} and Sessions Judge. There is a Cantonment Magistrate in the ^{Crime.} Allahābād cantonment. Crime in the District is of an ordinary character, and not specially remarkable; but the city has a bad reputation for burglary and offences such as forgery and cheating. Infanticide was formerly suspected, but no persons are now under surveillance.

At the cession in 1801 the Allahābād District then formed Land included part of Fatehpur, which was removed in 1826. In the Revenue administration. five years preceding 1801, the Oudh government had collected

about 15·6 lakhs annually, including the revenue of the Fatchpur *parganas*. The first British settlement was made in 1802 for three years, and realized nearly 28 lakhs a year. It was in reality a farm to three persons, one of whom was the Rājū of Benares, and was marked by severity and inequality. The three farmers took advantage of the numerous sales for arrears of revenue which followed to acquire land paying 6 lakhs. An improvement was effected in 1805 when the revenue was reduced to 23 or 24 lakhs, and engagements were taken directly from the village *zamindārs*, but two-fifths of the District still remained in the hands of contractors. In the succeeding settlements, which were for short periods, further advances were made in the method of settlement. From 1825 the special commission, appointed under Regulation I of 1821, set aside many of the fraudulent transfers which had been made since the commencement of British rule. In a few villages settlement operations were carried out under Regulation VII of 1822; but the provisions of this law were too minute to be successful. The first settlement, preceded by a regular survey, was carried out in 1838-39, under Regulation IX of 1833. Rent rates were fixed on a consideration of the reports of subordinate officers, and the previous assessments and villages were hastily inspected. A lump assessment was then announced on a considerable area, and it was distributed over individual villages by the proprietors themselves. The revenue on the present area was raised from 19·3 to 21 lakhs. This demand was revised between 1867 and 1878 by a number of officers. The general method was to select rates of rent found to be actually paid for different classes of soil, and value each village by applying those rates. Reductions of revenue and transfers of villages had brought the revenue down to 19·8 lakhs, and this was raised to 23·8 lakhs. In 1901 the question of a revision of the settlement was considered, and it was decided to extend the term in the trans-Ganges and Doāb tracts for 10 years. The three trans-Jumna *tahsils*, which suffered most severely in the famine of 1896-97, have, however, been resettled, and the greater part has been brought under the system of fluctuating assessments prescribed for Bundelkhand, under which the revenue is liable to revision every five years. The revenue demand was 23·5 lakhs in 1903-04,

or R. 1·5 per acre, varying from R. ·8 to Rs. 2·2 in different parts of the District. The new assessments in the trans-Jumna tract will reduce the demand by 1·2 lakhs. Collections on account of land revenue and total revenue have been, in thousands of rupees :—

		1880-81.	1890-91.	1900-01.	1903-04.
Land revenue	...	23,72,	24,44,	25,47,	22,77,
Total revenue	...	28,99,	40,19,	42,99,	40,75,

ALLAHABAD is the only municipality in the District, but 12 Local towns are administered under Act XX of 1856. Beyond the self-govern. limits of these, the local affairs of the District are administered by the District board, which had an income of 1·7 lakhs in 1903-04. The expenditure in the same year was 1·6 lakhs, of which Rs. 73,000 were spent on roads and buildings.

The District Superintendent of Police usually has two Police Assistants, and commands a force of 5 inspectors, 197 subordinate officers, and 857 constables, besides 371 municipal and town police and 3,380 village and road police. There are 35 police-stations. The Central jail contained a daily average of 1,497 inmates in 1903, and the District jail 598. A workhouse for European vagrants is maintained at Allahābād.

The District takes a high place as regards the literacy of its inhabitants, of whom 4·3 per cent. (8 males and ·6 females) could read and write in 1901. The number of public institutions rose from 170 in 1880-81 with 5,593 pupils to 214 with 8,777 in 1900-01. There were 242 schools in 1903-04 containing 10,815 pupils, of whom 972 were girls, besides 156 private schools with 2,303 pupils, including 5 girls: 8 of the public institutions were managed by Government and 137 by the District and municipal boards. Three arts colleges and a training college and normal school are situated at Allahābād. The total expenditure in 1903-04 amounted to 3·4 lakhs, of which Rs. 68,000 were derived from fees, Rs. 1,45,000 from Provincial revenues, and Rs. 72,000 from local funds.

There are 19 hospitals and dispensaries, with accommodation for 259 in-patients. In 1903, 160,000 cases were treated, of which 2,800 were cases of in-patients, and 7,300 operations were

performed. The city of Allahābād contains the first eye hospital opened in the United Provinces. The total expenditure in 1903 was Rs. 71,000, of which Rs. 14,000 were derived from subscriptions and endowments.

Vaccination.—About 33,000 persons were successfully vaccinated in 1903-04, representing the low proportion of 22 per 1,000 of population. Vaccination is only compulsory in the Allahābād municipality and cantonment.

(F. W. Porter, *Settlement Report, 1878*; *District Gazetteer, 1884* [under revision].)

Allahābād Tahsil.—The headquarters *tahsil* of Allahābād District, United Provinces, comprising the *pargana* of Chail and lying between $25^{\circ} 17'$ and $25^{\circ} 35'$ N. and $81^{\circ} 28'$ and $81^{\circ} 55'$ E., with an area of 296 square miles. Population fell from 342,446 in 1891 to 338,820 in 1901. There are 308 villages and two towns, of which ALLAHABAD is the larger, and has a population of 172,032. The demand for land revenue in 1903-04 was Rs. 3,07,000 and for cesses Rs. 51,000. The density of population, 1,145 to the square mile, is the highest in the District owing to the presence of a large city. This *tahsil* forms the eastern extremity of the Doūb and lies entirely between the Jumna and Ganges, which meet on its eastern border. The Sasur Khaderī drains the centre and joins the Jumna; north of this river is a level fertile upland producing good crops, while to the south the soil is lighter and broken up by ravines. In 1903-04, 210 square miles were cultivated, of which 45 were irrigated. Wells supply more than two-thirds of the irrigated area, and tanks about a quarter, chiefly south of the Sasur Khaderī. A small, but increasing, area is served by the Fatehpur branch of the Lower Ganges Canal.

Sirāthū.—North-western *tahsil* of Allahābād District, United Provinces, conterminous with *pargana* Karū, and lying south of the Ganges between $25^{\circ} 30'$ and $25^{\circ} 47'$ N. and $81^{\circ} 12'$ and $81^{\circ} 31'$ E., with an area of 250 square miles. Population fell from 129,982 in 1891 to 129,204 in 1901. There are 251 villages and three towns, none of which contains a population of 5,000. The demand for land revenue in 1903-04 was Rs. 2,07,000 and for cesses Rs. 34,000. The density of population, 517, is a little below the District average. An upland ridge runs

parallel to the Ganges at a distance ranging up to a mile and a half and the low alluvial land below it is very rich. South of the ridge, as far as the Sasur Khaderi, which runs through the centre of the *tahsil*, the soil is of average quality, and well irrigation is usual. To the south of the river well irrigation is replaced by water from the numerous *jheels*, and rice is cultivated. In 1903-04, 137 square miles were cultivated, of which 49 were irrigated. Wells supply nearly two-thirds of the irrigated area and tanks most of the remainder. The Fatehpur branch canal serves only a few acres.

Manjhanpur.—South-western *tahsil* of Allahābād District, United Provinces, comprising the *parganas* of Karūri and Atharban, and lying north of the Jumna between $25^{\circ} 17'$ and $25^{\circ} 32'$ N. and $81^{\circ} 9'$ and $81^{\circ} 32'$ E., with an area of 272 square miles. Population fell from 131,688 in 1891 to 129,798 in 1901. There are 269 villages and one town, Manjhampur, population 3,221. The demand for land revenue in 1903-04 was Rs. 2,38,000 and for cesses Rs. 38,000. The density of population, 477 to the square mile, is considerably below that of the District as a whole. Bordering on the Jumna is a high cliff scored by deep ravines. The upland country beyond is at first sandy, but contains small *jheels* used for irrigation, the largest being the Alwūrī *jhil*. The soil then changes to the ordinary fertile loam of the Doāb, where wells supply most of the irrigation. In 1903-04, 180 square miles were cultivated, of which 51 were irrigated. The Fatehpur branch canal supplies about a quarter of the total irrigated area; and tanks and wells the remainder in almost equal proportions.

Soraon.—The westormost of the three trans-Gangetic *tahsils* of Allahābād District, United Provinces, comprising the *parganas* of Mirzāpur Chauhārī, Soraon, and Nawābganj, and lying between $25^{\circ} 32'$ and $25^{\circ} 45'$ N. and $81^{\circ} 30'$ and $81^{\circ} 58'$ E., with an area of 260 square miles. Population fell from 186,876 in 1891 to 186,758 in 1901, the rate of decrease being the smallest in the District. There are 423 villages and two towns, MAU AIMMA, the larger, having a population of 6,769. The demand for land revenue in 1903-04 was Rs. 3,01,000 and for cesses Rs. 41,000. This *tahsil* has a denser population, 718 to the square mile, than any in the District except that which contains the city of Allahābād, and parts of it are more thickly

populated than any rural area in the United Provinces. The upland portion consists of remarkably fertile soil, overspread by a net-work of *jhils*, which supply water for rice cultivation. Excellent sugarcane and rice are grown. In 1903-04, 163 square miles were cultivated, of which 68 were irrigated. Tanks supply one quarter of the irrigation, and wells most of the remainder.

Phulpur Tahsil.—A *tahsil* of Allahābād District, United Provinces, comprising the *parganas* of Sikandra and Jhusi, and lying between $25^{\circ} 18'$ and $25^{\circ} 45'$ N. and $81^{\circ} 53'$ and $82^{\circ} 10'$ E., on the north bank of the Ganges, with an area of 286 square miles. Population fell from 176,851 in 1891 to 171,653 in 1901. There are 486 villages and two towns, PHULPUR the *tahsil* headquarters, population 7,611, being the larger. The demand for land revenue in 1903-04 was Rs. 3,04,000 and for cesses Rs. 49,000. The density of population, 600 to the square mile, is above the District average. There are stretches of alluvial land along part of the course of the Ganges, but most of the *tahsil* lies in the fertile uplands. In 1903-04, 172 square miles were cultivated, of which 65 were irrigated. Wells supply a rather larger area than tanks, and no other sources are important.

Handia.—North-eastern *tahsil* of Allahābād District, United Provinces, comprising the *parganas* of Mah and Kiwai, and lying along the northern bank of the Ganges between $25^{\circ} 16'$ and $25^{\circ} 36'$ N. and $82^{\circ} 2'$ and $82^{\circ} 21'$ E., with an area of 287 square miles. Population fell from 187,089 in 1891 to 183,281 in 1901. There are 582 villages, but no towns. The demand for land revenue in 1903-04 was Rs. 3,24,000 and for cesses Rs. 52,000. The density of population, 639 to the square mile, is considerably above the District average. Most of the *tahsil* consists of two depressions, in which rice is largely grown. These are situated in the upland, and are separated by a high ridge. There is a little alluvial land near the Ganges. In 1903-04, 186 square miles were cultivated, of which 88 were irrigated, tanks or *jhils* supplying nearly one-third of the total, and wells the remainder.

Karchana.—The central of the three *tahsils* to the south of the Jumna, in the Allahābād District, United Provinces, conterminous with the *pargana* of Arail, and lying between $25^{\circ} 9'$

and $25^{\circ} 26'$ N. and $81^{\circ} 44'$ and $82^{\circ} 5'$ E., with an area of 257 square miles. Population fell from 134,818 in 1891 to 127,327 in 1901. There are 338 villages and one small town. The demand for land revenue in 1903-04 was Rs. 2,64,000 and for cesses Rs. 42,000; but the revised settlement has reduced the revenue to Rs. 2,39,000. The density of population, 495 to the square mile, is lower than the District average. Karchanā is bounded on the north-east by the Ganges, on the north-west by the Jumna, and on the south and east by the Tons. Bordering on the rivers are tracts of high sandy soil much cut up by ravines, except towards the Ganges. The central portion consists of fertile loam, which changes in the west to clay, where coarse rice is the staple crop. Though situated south of the Jumna, the *tahsil* on the whole resembles the Doāb, but is inferior and facilities for irrigation are not good. In 1903-04, 174 square miles were cultivated, of which 28 were irrigated. Wells supply about two-thirds of the irrigated area, and *jhils* the remainder.

Bāra.—The westernmost of the three trans-Jumna *tahsils* in the Allahābād District, United Provinces, conterminous with the *pargana* of the same name, and lying between $25^{\circ} 2'$ and $25^{\circ} 22'$ N. and $81^{\circ} 31'$ and $81^{\circ} 49'$ E., with an area of 253 square miles. Population fell from 63,816 in 1891 to 55,503 in 1901. There are 237 villages and no towns. The demand for land revenue in 1903-04 was Rs. 1,24,000 and for cesses Rs. 20,000, but the revenue demand has since been reduced to Rs. 1,02,000, and in future will be liable to revision every five years. The density of population, 219 to the square mile, is the lowest in the District, and this *tahsil* presents the characteristic features of BUNDELKHAND; low ranges of hills dipping in plains of *mār* or black soil, and stretches of barren stony ground. Rice is largely grown in the best *mār* soil. *Kisāri dāl* (*Lathyrus sativus*) is also common, and the effects of its consumption are seen in the number of cripples in every village. In 1903-04, 122 square miles were cultivated, only 2 square miles being irrigated.

Mejā.—South-eastern *tahsil* of Allahābād District, United Provinces, conterminous with the *pargana* of Khairāgarh and lying between $24^{\circ} 47'$ and $25^{\circ} 19'$ N. and $81^{\circ} 45'$ and $82^{\circ} 19'$

E., with an area of 650 square miles. Population fell from 195,221 in 1891 to 167,014 in 1901, the rate of decrease being the largest in the District. There are 579 villages and two towns, of which SIRSA, the larger, has a population of 4,159. The demand for land revenue in 1902-03 was Rs. 2,86,000 and for cesses Rs. 48,000; but the land revenue has since been reduced to Rs. 2,13,000. North of a low range of hills, which crosses the *tahsil* from east to west at a distance of 5 to 10 miles south of the Ganges, conditions resemble those of the Doāb. A great plain of *mär* or black soil like that of BUNDELKHAND, and with low detached hills here and there, stretches south to the Belan. Beyond the Belan there is a tract of *mär* on the east, while on the west lies a small fertile valley of much better quality. In the extreme south rises the northern scarp of the Kaimurs. While the density of population in the whole *tahsil* is only 257 to the square mile, it rises to 460 in the northern Doāb portion. The southern part of the *tahsil* is a precarious tract and has now been brought under a system of fluctuating assessments.

Allahābād City (*Nahābād*).—Municipality, cantonment, and headquarters of the District of the same name, and also the seat of Government for the United Provinces. It is situated in $25^{\circ} 26' N.$ and $81^{\circ} 50' E.$, on the left bank of the Jumna, on the wedge of land formed by its confluence with the Ganges, and is distant by rail 564 miles from Calcutta and 844 from Bombay. The city is the fifth largest in the United Provinces, and its population (including cantonments) has been in the last 30 years: 1872, 143,693; 1881, 160,118; 1891, 175,246; 1901, 172,032. In 1901 the population included 114,679 Hindus, 50,274 Muhammadans, and 6,000 Christians, more than half of whom were Europeans or Eurasians. The population in municipal limits was 159,545, and in cantonments 12,487.

History. The ordinary Hindu name of the place is Prayāg or Prāg (the place of sacrifice), and for many centuries the junction of the two great rivers has been a holy place. According to the ordinary belief a third river, the Saraswati, which disappears in the sand south-west of the Punjab, reappears here, to unite with the Ganges and the Jumna. The earliest monument of antiquity is a pillar, now situated in the fort, which bears an

inscription of Asoka of the 3rd century B.C., an inscription recording the victories of Samudra Gupta in the 4th century A.D., and an inscription of the Mughal emperor, Jahāngīr. There is, however, reason to believe that the pillar was erected by Asoka some distance from its present position, as it contains an address to the rulers of Kausāmbhi (see KOSAM). The Chinese pilgrim, in the 7th century, found Prayāg inhabited by many heretics (*i.e.* Hindus), who regarded the place as very holy. He describes a large temple with a great tree before it, from which people threw themselves down. Muhammadan writers repeat the story of suicide from this tree as late as the 16th century; but Jahāngīr is said to have had it cut down. The priests in the famous underground temple in the fort still exhibit the stump of a tree, called the undying banian tree, which shows a few sickly leaves when the great bathing fair is held, and, according to the sceptical, is renewed every year.

In the early days of Muhammadan rule Prayāg was included in the province of Karā, and was not of much political importance. Akbar, however, erected the magnificent fort, and from his time the town was known as Alhābās, Ilahābās or Ilahābād, and became the capital of a province. Towards the end of Akbar's reign, prince Salim, afterwards the emperor Jahāngīr, held the governorship of the province and resided in the fort. Throughout the 18th century the town and province experienced the usual reverses of upper India, during the disastrous period of Mughal decline. From 1720 to 1729 they were held by Muhammad Khān, Nawāb of Farrukhābād, but he was recalled as he had failed to repel the Bundelis, who had gained part of the province with the help of the Marāthās. A few years later, in 1739, a Marāthā raid reached the city itself; but in 1747 the government passed to Safdar Jang, Nawāb of Oudh. After his victory over the Oudh forces at Khudāganj in 1750, Ahmad Khān of Farrukhābād advanced on Allahābād, and burnt the town, but had not reduced the fort when news of a Marāthā advance on his own state caused his withdrawal in 1751. The town and adjacent territory were transferred from the Nawāb of Oudh to the emperor, Shāh Alam II, after the battle of Buxar in 1764, and the fort was garrisoned by British troops. A few years later the emperor

joined the Marāthās and granted the Allahābād territory to them, whereupon the British declared it to have escheated and sold it to the Nawāb of Oudh for 50 lakhs. In 1801 the city with the District and other territory were ceded to the British. The growth of administrative needs led to the establishment of a Board of Revenue and Chief Civil and Criminal Courts at Allahābād in 1831, and in 1834 the city became the headquarters of a separate administration, but in the following year the capital was removed to Agra, though the Board of Revenue and Chief Courts were not transferred till 1843. After the suppression of the Mutiny Allahābād again became the Provincial capital.

**The
Mutiny.**

During the Mutiny of 1857, Allahābād was the scene of one of the most serious outbreaks and massacres which occurred in the United Provinces. The news of the outbreak at Meerut reached Allahābād on the 12th May. The native troops in the cantonment consisted of the 6th Bengal Native Infantry, a wing of a Sikh regiment, and two troops of Oudh Irregular Horse. A small body of European artillerymen were brought in from Chunār fort as news of the spread of the rebellion arrived. Disquieting rumours soon prevailed in Allahābād, but precautionary measures were taken in the fort and approaches to the city, and affairs remained quiet for some time. The Sepoys of the 6th volunteered to march against the rebels at Delhi, and at the sunset parade on the 6th June the thanks of the Governor-General were read to the regiment for their devoted loyalty. At nine o'clock that very evening the Sepoys rose in open rebellion, fired upon and murdered most of their officers, and plundered the treasury. Many military and civil officers were in the fort at the time of the rising. The city rabble joined in the plunder and bloodshed; the jail was broken open, the dwellings of the Christian residents sacked and burnt, and every European and Eurasian captured was murdered in cold blood. The work of destruction only ceased from want of anything further to destroy, and a sort of provisional insurgent government was established in the city, under a man called "The Maulvi," who proclaimed the restored rule of the Delhi emperor. The little garrison of Europeans and loyal Sikhs held together in the fort until the arrival of Colonel Neill with a

party of the Madras Fusiliers on the 11th June. On the morning after his arrival, Colonel Neill assumed the offensive against an insurgent rabble in the suburb of Dārāganj, which was carried and destroyed. On the 15th June, after having despatched the women and children to Calcutta by steamer, Neill opened the guns of the fort upon the suburbs of Kydganj and Mutthīganj, which were occupied after some opposition. On the 17th June the Magistrate proceeded to the city *Kotwāli* and re-established his authority undisturbed. The rebel leader, the Maulvi, escaped ; and on the morning of the 18th, Neill with his whole force marched into the city, which he found deserted. Havelock arrived shortly after, and the united force moved on to Cawnpore. Although the surrounding country remained for a time in rebellion, there was no further disturbance in Allahābād itself.

The native city occupies a well-drained site along the high *Situation*. bank of the Jumna some distance east of the fort, which crowns the point at which the Gauges and Jumna unite. The houses are not, as rule, of striking appearance, and they are arranged in a network of narrow streets, intersected by a few main roads. North of the city lie the civil lines and cantonments, most of which were laid out after the Mutiny in fine broad streets, extending to the bank above the low alluvial land bordering on the Ganges. The suburb called Dārāganj lies north of the fort along the Ganges, and contains the modern mansions of some of the wealthy merchants. Many changes have been made in the fort, which have greatly detracted from its picturesque appearance as a relic of antiquity. It now contains barracks, a magazine, and arsenal. A magnificent building which dates from Mughal times, and has hitherto been used as part of the arsenal, is now being restored, as far as possible, to its original condition. Below the fort stretches a wide expanse of sand on which is held the annual fair in January. Large crowds of pilgrims assemble to bathe at the junction of the great rivers, and in 1904 it was estimated that 250,000 were present on the great bathing day. Every 12 years the gathering is much larger, and in 1894 a million people were present. West of the native city is situated a garden originally laid out by Jahāngīr, which contains the tomb of prince Khusrū, whose name the garden now bears, and those of his mother and sister. Khusrū was

the eldest son of Jahāngīr, and after the death of Akbar attempted to seize the throne at Agra, but was defeated and imprisoned. The buildings are plain but massive, and the interior of the principal mausoleum is adorned with painted flowers and birds. Among noteworthy modern buildings are the Government offices, High Court and Bar Library, the District Courts, the European Barracks, the Anglican and Roman Catholic Cathedrals, several churches, the Muir Central College, the Mayo Memorial Hall, and the Thornhill and Mayne Memorial which contains a public library and is situated in a beautiful park. Government House stands in a fine park-like enclosure, on slightly rising ground, and has a central suite of public rooms, with a long curved wing on either side containing the private apartments. The Central jail is situated at Nainī on the south bank of the Jumna, and the workhouse for European vagrants is opposite the Collector's Court. Besides being the headquarters of Government and most of the heads of administrative departments, Allahābād is the headquarters of a Superintending and of an Executive Engineer of the Roads and Buildings Branch, and of an Inspector of Schools. Bishops of the Anglican and Roman Catholic Sees of Lucknow and Allahābād reside here, and there are branches of the Church Missionary Society, the American Presbyterian and Methodist Mission, and two Zanana Missions. A village inhabited by native Christians and named Muirābād, after Sir William Muir, a former Lieutenant-Governor, lies north of the civil lines. A Volunteer rifle corps and a squadron of Light Horse have their headquarters at Allahābād.

Municipality.

Allahābād has been a municipality since 1863. In the ten years ending 1901 the average income was 3·5 lakhs and the average expenditure 3·7 lakhs. The former, however, included loans from Government, and the latter capital expenditure on water-works. In 1903-04 the income was 4·5 lakhs, chiefly derived from octroi, 1·9 lakhs, water-rate, Rs. 84,000, rents, Rs. 46,000, fees from markets, etc., Rs. 6,000, sale of water, Rs. 20,000, and a grant from Government of Rs. 59,000. The expenditure was 4·5 lakhs, and comprised one lakh for interest and repayment of debt, Rs. 90,000 for conservancy, Rs. 61,000 for water-works maintenance, Rs. 41,000 for administration and

collection, Rs. 33,000 for public safety, and Rs. 31,000 for roads and buildings. An excellent water-supply has been obtained from the Jumna, at a total capital cost of 17·2 lakhs, and the average daily consumption of filtered water amounted to 10 gallons per head in 1903-04.

The Allahābād Cantonments are divided into three portions, Canton-^{ment} and are ordinarily garrisoned by British and native infantry, native cavalry, and field and garrison artillery. The cantonment fund had an average income and expenditure of Rs. 24,000 in the 10 years ending 1901. In 1903-04 the income was Rs. 32,000 and the expenditure Rs. 30,000. The successful establishment and working of a grass-farm and dairy, in connection with the Allahābād cantonment, has led to the establishment of similar institutions in many parts of India.

Allahābād is not famous for any particular trade or manu-^{Trade.} facture; but it has long been a mart of considerable general importance. Its position on the East Indian Railway giving direct access to Calcutta, and with a branch towards Bombay adds to the trade involved in supplying a large population. The construction of branches of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway from Allahābād to Fyzābād and Jaunpur, with a bridge over the Ganges, will add to the importance of the city. At present it exports grain and oilseeds, but the chief imports include grain, sugar, *ghī*, oilseeds, piece-goods, and metals, some of which are re-exported in small quantities. Printing is the most important organized industry, and in 1903 the Government Press employed 1,031 hands, and its branch in the Nainī jail 287, while the Pioneer Press employed 606, and there were about 35 smaller presses. Large brick and tile works situated just outside the boundaries of the city employed 700 to 800 workers, and an iron foundry gave employment to 135 hands, and a coach-building and furniture factory to 178. Flour mills are now under construction.

Allahābād is the most important educational centre in the United Provinces. The Muir College was founded in 1872, ^{Educa.}_{tion.} and the foundations of the fine buildings in which it is housed were laid in the following year. Spacious chemical and physical laboratories have recently been opened. The number of students in 1904 was 340, of whom 21 were reading in the M. A. classes

and 131 in law classes. Several hostels are attached to this institution, and efforts are being made to establish others. It is proposed to make this college the nucleus of a teaching university. College classes are also held in three schools with an average attendance of about 75. A training college for teachers, originally founded in Lucknow, was removed to Allahābād in 1900. It contained 48 students in 1904. The Allahābād Christian College, managed by the American Presbyterian Mission, was opened in 1902 and had 70 pupils in 1904. There is also a normal school with 117 pupils. The municipality maintains 8 schools and aids 15 others, with a total attendance of 1,545. The largest institution is the Kāyastha Pāthshāla, which contains both school and college classes and has 370 students, of whom 53 are in College classes. A number of schools make provision for the education of Europeans and Eurasians, including one free school. Several English and vernacular newspapers are published at Allahābād, the *Pioneer* being the most important.

Jhūsi.—Small town in *tahsil* Phūlpur, District Allahābād, United Provinces, situated in $25^{\circ} 26' N.$ and $81^{\circ} 54' E.$, on the Ganges, opposite its junction with the Jumna. Population 3,342 (1901). Jhūsi has been identified with the Pratisthān or Kesi of the Purānic histories, which was the residence of Purūravas, first king of the Lunar dynasty and son of the moon. It was at one time called Harbongpur after the Rājā Harbong, of whose vagaries and misrule many fables are told. In the time of Akbar the town was known as Hādiābās. It has recently been suggested that Jhūsi was the Kia-shi-pu-lo visited by Hiuen Tsiang. Two great mounds, once the site of forts, are the only visible remains; but gold coins of the Gupta kings, and a copper-plato of Trilochana Pāla, dated in 1027 A.D., have been discovered here.* Jhūsi is administered under Act XX of 1856, with an income and expenditure of about Rs. 500. A small school contains 30 pupils.

Kosam.—The name of two villages distinguished as Kosam Inām and Kosam Khirāj in *tahsil* Mānjanpur, District Allahābād, United Provinces, situated in $25^{\circ} 20' N.$ and $81^{\circ} 24' E.$, on the bank of the Jumna. Population 2,374 (1901). For many years the ancient remains buried in these villages were

believed to be the site of the city of Kausāmbhī, one of the most celebrated cities of ancient India to both Hindu and Buddhist. If the distances recorded by Hiuen Tsiang are correct, Kausāmbhī must be looked for at some distance south or south-west of Kosam, and the most recent writer has located it at Gūrgī in the Rewah State. The remains at Kosam include those of a vast fortress with earthen ramparts and bastions, 4 miles in circuit, with an average height of 30 to 35 feet above the general level of the country. Near the centre is a small modern Jain temple and a large collection of Jain sculptures of the 11th century were dug up close by. A large stone monolith stands at an angle in a mound of brick ruins, and bears inscriptions by pilgrims dating from the 5th or 6th centuries. An inscription, dated in 1564, mentions the name of Kausāmbhī. Numerous terracotta figures, stone carvings, and coins are found in the neighbourhood, the latter ranging over the whole period of Indian numismatics. One variety of coins found here bear the names of a series of kings who appear to have reigned in the 1st or 2nd century B.C. Three miles north-west of the fort stands a rocky hill called Pabhosā, high on the face of which is a cave in which important inscriptions have been found.

(Cunningham, *Archaeological Reports*, I, pages 301—312; X, pages 1—5; XXI, pages 1—3; *Coins of Ancient India*, page 73; Major Vost, *Journal, Royal Asiatic Society*, 1903, page 583.)

Mau Aimma.—Town in *tahsil* Soraon, District Allahābād, United Provinces, situated in $25^{\circ} 42' N.$ and $81^{\circ} 56' E.$, on the metalled road from Allahābād to Fyzābād and on a branch of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway. Population 6,769 (1901). This was the first place in the District in which plague broke out in 1899, when it was imported direct from Bombay. Mau Aimma is administered under Act XX of 1856, with an annual income and expenditure of about Rs. 1,000. The place was once celebrated for its cloth; but the industry has declined and many of the Julāhā inhabitants seek work in Bombay. There is, however, a flourishing local traffic in grain, cloth, cotton, sugar, and tobacco, which is likely to increase since the opening of a railway. The school contains about 64 pupils.

Phülpur Town.—Headquarters of *tahsil* of same name, District Allahābād, situated in $25^{\circ} 33' N.$ and $82^{\circ} 6' E.$, on the

metalled road from Allahābād to Jaunpur. Population 7,611 (1901). The place is said to have been founded in the 17th century, but has no history. Besides the usual offices, it contains a dispensary, police-station, and post-office. Phūlpur is administered under Act XX of 1856, and has an income and expenditure of about Rs. 1,300. The bazar is of some importance, and there is a considerable trade in cloth, cotton, and metal vessels. Sugar was formerly an important article of trade, but is so no longer. A little cloth is made. The *tahsīl* school contains about 90 pupils.

Sirsā.—Flourishing market-town in *tahsīl* Mejū, District Allahābād, United Provinces, situated in 25° 16' N. and 82° 6' E., on the East Indian Railway. Population 4,159 (1901). Sirsā is administered under Act XX of 1856, with an annual income and expenditure of about Rs. 1,000. It is the most important mart in the District outside the city of Allahābād. The trade is chiefly concerned with the export of grain and oil-seeds, the produce of the neighbourhood, to Bengal and Calcutta. A middle school contains 88 pupils.

Jhānsi District.—South-western District in the Allahābād Division, United Provinces, lying between 24° 11' and 25° 50' N. and 78° 10' and 79° 25' E., with an area of 3,628 square miles. The District consists of two portions, each roughly shaped like a pear, which are connected by a narrow strip of country. The northern portion lies east and west, and is bounded on the north by the Gwalior and Samthar States and the Jālaun District; on the east by the Dhasān, which separates it from the Hamīrpur District and portions of the smaller Bundelkhand States; on the south by the Orchhā State; and on the west by the Datia, Gwalior, and Khaniādhānā States. The southern boundary is extremely irregular, and contains several *enclaves* of native territory, while British villages are also enclosed in the adjacent States. The southern portion, which lies north and south, is bounded on the west by the Betwā river, which separates it from the Gwalior State; on the south by the Saugor District of the Central Provinces; and on the east by the Dhasān and Jamni rivers, which divide it from the Bundelkhand States. The District presents a great variety in its physical appearance, and includes some of the most beautiful

scenery in the Provinces. The highest ground is in the extreme south, which extends to the two outer scarps of the Vindhyan plateau, running from the Betwā in a south-easterly direction and gradually breaking up into a confused mass of hills, parts of which approach a height of 2,000 feet above sea-level. Below the second scarp an undulating plain of black soil, interspersed with scattered hills, and scored by numerous drainage channels, stretches north beyond the town of Lalitpur, and gradually becomes more rocky. Low red hills of gneiss then appear with long ridges running from south-west to north-east. These continue in the northern portion of the District, especially east of the Betwā, but gradually sink into another plain of dark soil. The general slope of the country is from south-west to north-east, and the rivers flow generally in the same direction. The Betwā is the most considerable river, and after forming the western boundary of the southern portion divides it from the northern half, which it then crosses. Its principal tributaries, the Jamnī and the Dhasān, form the eastern boundaries of the southern and northern parts of the District. The Pahūj is a small stream west of the Betwā. A striking feature of the Dhasān and of the Betwā, especially on the left bank, is the labyrinth of wild deep ravines, stretching sometimes 2 or 3 miles away from the river. The numerous artificial lakes formed by embanking valleys add to the natural beauty of the scenery. The largest are at Tālbahat, Barwā Sāgar, Arjūr, Pachwārā, and Magarwārā.

The flora of the District resembles that of Central India. A tiny, considerable area is reserved or protected forest, which will be described later; but there is a serious deficiency of timber trees, and the general appearance is that of low scrub jungle. Grazing is very abundant except in unusually dry years.

The oldest rock is gneiss, which occupies the greater part of Geology. It forms the massive granitic ridges, described above, which are traversed by gigantic quartz reefs, and often crossed at right angles by basic dykes of dolorite or diabase. South of Lalitpur the upper Vindhyan massive sandstones, with a bed of Kaimur conglomerate near the base, rest directly on the gneiss, but in places the Bijāwar and lower Vindhyan series intervene. The former of these includes sandstones, limestones, and slates, some of the beds containing a rich haematitic

ore, while copper has been found in small quantities. The lower Vindhyan consists principally of sandstone and shale. The fringe of the great spread of basalt constituting the Mālwā trap just reaches the extreme south-east of the District, while a few outlying patches are found further north, and the cretaceous sandstones of the Lameta group, which often underlie the trap are met near the basalt.*

Fauna.

In the more level portion of the District, pig, antelope, and *nilgai* (*Portax pictus*) are the commonest wild animals, and they do great damage to the crops in many parts of the District. Leopards, *chital* (*Axis maculatus*), *sambhar*, hyenas, wolves, and occasionally a lynx are found in the northern hills, while further south tigers, bears, wild dogs, and the four-horned antelope are met with, and at rare intervals a wild buffalo is seen. The bustard, partridge, grouse, quail, and plover are the commonest gamebirds, while snipe, duck, and geese haunt the marshy places and lakes in the cold weather. Mahseer and other varieties of fish abound in the larger rivers.

**Climate
and tem-
perature.**

The climate of the District is hot and very dry, as there is little shade and the radiation from bare rocks and arid wastes is excessive. It is, however, not unhealthy, except in the autumn; and during the rains and short cold weather the climate is far from unpleasant. In the south of the District, owing to its greater elevation, the temperature is slightly lower than in the northern part.

Rainfall.

The average rainfall is about 38 inches, ranging from 34 inches in the north-west to about 41 in the south-east. In 1868-69 the fall only amounted to 15 inches, while in 1894-95 nearly 60 inches were received. The seasonable distribution of the rain is, however, of much more importance than large variations in the total amount. Disastrous hailstorms are common in the cold weather, and nearly 100 head of cattle were killed in a single storm in 1895.

History.

The District forms part of the tract known as British BUNDELKHAND, and its history is that of the Chandel and Bundelā dynasties which ruled that area. The earliest traditions point to the occupation of the northern portion by Parīhār and Kāthī Rājpats, and the south by Gonds. The Chandels of

* H. B. Medlicott, *Memoirs, Geological Survey of India*, Vol. II, part I.

MAHOBA rose into power east of this District in the 9th century, but extended their power over it in the 11th century, and have left many memorials of their rule in the shape of temples and ornamental tanks. After the defeat of the last great Chandel Rājā by Prithvi Rāj in 1182, and the raids of the Muhammadaus under Kutab-ud-din in 1202-03 and Altamsh in 1234, the country relapsed into anarchy. The Khangārs, an aboriginal tribe, who are said to have been the servants of the Chandels and are now represented by a menial caste, held the tract for some time and built the fort of Karār, which stands just outside the British border in the Orchhā State. The Bundelās rose to power in the 13th or 14th century and expelled the Khangārs. One of their chiefs, named Rudra Pratāp, was recognised by Bābar, and his son, Bhartī Chand, founded the city of Orchhā in 1531. The Bundelā power gradually extended over the whole of this District and the adjacent territory, and the authority of the Mughals was directly challenged. In the early part of the 17th century the Orchhā State was ruled by Bir Singh Deo, who built the fort at Jhānsi. He incurred the heavy displeasure of Akbar by the murder of Abul Fazl, the emperor's favourite minister and historian, at the instigation of prince Salim, afterwards the emperor Jahāngīr. A force was accordingly sent against him, which was defeated in 1602. On the accession of Jahāngīr in 1605, Bir Singh was pardoned and rose to great favour; but when, on the death of the emperor in 1627, Shāh Jahān mounted the throne, Bir Singh revolted again. The rebellion was unsuccessful, and Bir Singh died shortly after. The south of the District had already fallen into the hands of another descendant of Rudra Pratāp, who founded the State of Chanderī. In the latter half of the 17th century a third Bundelā state was founded east of the District by Champat Rai, whose son, Chhattar Sāl, extended his authority over part of Jhānsi. On his death, about 1734, the Marāthās obtained the greater part of the District under his will, and in 1742 forcibly extorted most of the remainder from the Rājā of Orchhā. The District remained under the power of the Peshwās for some thirty years, though in the south the Rājās of Chanderī still maintained partial independence. After that period the Marāthā viceroys of the north of the District made themselves independent in all but name. In 1817 the Peshwā

ceded to the East India Company his sovereign rights over the whole of Bundelkhand, and in the same year Government recognised the hereditary title of the Marāthā governor and his descendants to all their existing possessions. The title of Rājā was granted to the Jhānsi house in 1832 for valuable services rendered at the time of the siege of Bharatpur. In 1839 the Political Agent in Bundelkhand was obliged to assume the administration in the interests of civil order, pending the decision of a dispute as to succession, and the management was not restored till 1842, when most of the District was entrusted to Rājā Gangādhar Rao. The Rājā died childless in 1853, and his territories lapsed to the British Government and were formed into a District of Jhānsi. Meanwhile the Chanderī State, which comprised the south of the District and some territory west of the Betwā, had also been acquired. A dissolute and inefficient ruler, named Mūr Pahlād, succeeded in 1802 and was unable to control his vassal Thākurs, who made constant plundering expeditions into the neighbouring territory. In 1811 their incursions on the villages of Gwalior provoked Sindhiā to measures of retaliation, and Mūr Pahlād was deposed, but received a grant of 31 villages. In 1829 another revolt occurred and was headed by the former Rājā. It was promptly suppressed, and the state was divided, Mūr Pahlād receiving one-third. In 1844, after the battle of Mahārājpur, Sindhiā ceded to the British Government all his share of the Chanderī State as a guarantee for the maintenance of the Gwalior contingent. The territory so acquired was constituted a District called Chanderī, with the stipulation that the sovereignty of the Rājā and the rights of the inhabitants should be respected. In 1857 there was considerable discontent in both the Jhānsi and Chanderī Districts. The widow of Gangādhar Rao was aggrieved, because she was not allowed to adopt an heir, and because the slaughter of cattle was permitted in the Jhānsi territory. Mardān Singh, the Rājā of Bānpur, had for some time resented the withholding of certain honours. The events of 1857 accordingly found the whole District ripe for rebellion. On June 5th a few men of the 12th Native Infantry seized a small fort in the cantonment containing the treasure and magazine. Many European officers were shot the same day.

The remainder, who had taken refuge in the main fort, capitulated a few days after and were massacred with their families, to the number of 66 persons, in spite of a promise of protection sworn on the Koran and Ganges water. The Rānī then attempted to seize the supreme authority ; but the usual anarchic quarrels arose between the rebels, and the whole country was plundered by the Orchha leaders. The Bundelās also rose in the south, and Lalitpur, the headquarters of the Chanderī District, was abandoned by the British officials, who suffered great hardships, but were not murdered. The Rājū then asserted complete independence and extended his rule into parts of the Saugor District, but was driven back to Chanderī by Sir Hugh Rose in January, 1858. On the 3rd of March the British army forced the passes in the south of the District and marched north. Jhānsi was reached on March 20th, and during the siege Tāntiā Topi, who attempted a diversion, was completely defeated. The town was assaulted on April 3rd, and the fort was captured on the 5th. Sir Hugh Rose had been compelled to march forward to the Jālaun District, leaving only a few troops at Jhānsi, and disturbances soon broke out again, and increased when the news of the Gwalior revolution was received. The Rais of GURSARAI, in the north of the District, held out for the British, and in July the Bānpur Rājū gave himself up. The south and the west of the District, however, were not cleared till late in the year. In 1861 the name of the Chanderī District was changed to Lalitpur, and in the same year the portions of that District west of the Betwā, together with the Jhānsi town and fort, were ceded to Sindhia. In 1886 Jhānsi town and fort, with 58 villages, were made over to the British by Sindhia in exchange for the Gwalior fort, Morār cantonment, and some other villages. The two Districts of Jhānsi and Lalitpur were united in 1891 ; but the area included in the latter forms a regular sub-division.

The District is exceptionally rich in archaeological remains. ^{Archæo-} Chandel memorials in the shape of temples and other buildings ^{logy.} are found in many places, among which may be mentioned CHANDPUR, DEOGARI, DUDHAL, LALITPUR, MADANPUR, and SIRON. At Erachh (Irish) the fragments of ancient buildings have been used in the construction of a fine mosque which dates from 1412.

The
people.

Jhānsi contains 9 towns and 1,331 villages. Population had been increasing steadily for some time, but received a sudden check in the series of bad years between 1891 and 1901: 1872, 530,487; 1881, 624,953; 1891, 683,619; 1901, 616,759. There are 6 tahsils: JHANSI, MAU, GARAUTHA, MOTH, LALITPUR, and MAHRONI, the headquarters of each being at a place of the same name. The chief towns are the municipalities of JHANSI, the administrative headquarters of the District, MAU-RANIPUR, and LALITPUR. The following table gives the chief statistics of population in 1901:—

Tahsil.	Area in square miles.	Number of—		Population.	Population per square mile.	Percentage of variation in population between 1891 and 1901.	Number of persons able to read and write.
		Towns.	Villages.				
Jhānsi ...	499	3	210	145,371	291	— 2	9,760
Mau ...	439	1	164	100,298	228	— 15·4	8,743
Garautha ...	466	...	153	66,963	144	— 32·8	2,766
Moth ...	279	2	136	55,638	199	— 6·2	1,631
Lalitpur	1,058	2	368	144,638	137	— 8·7	4,097
Mahroni ...	887	1	300	103,851	117	— 12·7	2,927
District total	3,628	9	1,331	616,759	170	— 9·7	24,933

Nearly 93 per cent. of the population are Hindus, and 5 per cent. are Muhammadans. Jains number 10,760 and form 1·7 per cent. of the total—a higher proportion than in any other District in the United Provinces. The density of population is lower than in any part of the same area, except the Kumaun Division, and the District suffered heavily from famine in 1895-97 and again in 1900. More than 99 per cent. of the people speak Western Hindi, chiefly of the Bundeli dialect.

Castes and occupations. Chamārs (leather-dressers and cultivators; 76,000) are the most numerous of the Hindu castes, followed by Kāchhis (cultivators; 58,000), Brāhmans, 58,000, Ahirs (graziers and cultivators; 52,000), Lodhas (agriculturists; 47,000), Rājputs 35,000.

Among castes peculiar to this part of India may be mentioned the Khangārs, 9,000; Basors, 9,000; and Sahariās, 7,000, the two former being menials and the latter a junglo tribe. Shaikhs number 13,000 and are the most important Musalmān tribe. About 56 per cent. of the total are supported by agriculture and 8 per cent. by general labour. Rājputs, Brāhmans, Ahīrs, Lodhas, and Kurmis are the chief proprietary castes, the first-named being largely of the Bundelā clan.

In 1901 there were 777 native Christians, of whom 355 Christian Missions. belonged to the Anglican Communion and 267 were Roman Catholics. The Church Missionary Society has had a station at Jhānsi since 1858, and the American Presbyterian Mission since 1886.

The characteristic feature of this as of all the Bundelkhand General Districts is its liability to alternate cycles of agricultural prosperity and depression. Jhānsi contains the usual soils found in this tract. *Mär* and *kābar* are dark soils, the former being distinguished by its fertility and power of retaining moisture, while *kābar* is less fertile, becomes too sticky to plough when wet, and dries very quickly, splitting into hard blocks. *Parwā* is a brownish or yellowish soil more nearly resembling the loam of the Doāb. *Mär* is the commonest variety and covers a large area in the centre of both the northern and southern portions of the District, and is also found on the terraces of the Vindhya. It produces excellent wheat in favourable seasons, but is liable to be thrown out of cultivation by the growth of *kāns* (*Saccharum spontaneum*). This is a tall thin grass which quickly spreads when tillage is relaxed, and its roots reach a depth of 6 or 7 feet, and finally prevent the passage of the plough. After a period of 10 or 15 years *kāns* gradually gives way to other grasses, and the land can be again cultivated. In the neck of land which connects the two portions of the District, and for some distance south of the narrowest point, a red soil called *rūkar patrī* is found, which usually produces only an inferior millet. Interspersed among these tracts of poor soils little oases are found, generally near village sites and in valleys, which are carefully manured and regularly watered from wells sunk in the rock. The spring crops are peculiarly liable to attacks of rust in damp, cloudy weather. Along the rivers

there is a little alluvial land, and near the lakes in some parts of the District rice can be grown. In the north-west, field embankments are commonly made, which hold up water for rice cultivation and also serve to stop the spread of *kāns*.

Chief agricultural statistics and principal crops.

The greater part of the District is held on the usual tenures found in the United Provinces. In the Lalitpur sub-division nearly two-thirds of the whole area are included in *zamīndāri* estates, while *pattiḍāri* holdings are commoner in the rest of the District. A peculiar tenure, called *ubārī*, is also found. This originated from grants of land given in lieu of a definite annual sum, or *hakk*. Where the annual value of the land granted exceeded the *hakk*, the excess (*ubārī*) was paid as revenue. The tenure is thus equivalent to an abatement of the full revenue chargeable. Some of the *ubārī* tenures, called *batota*, date from the occupation of Chanderī by Sindhia and are not liable to resumption; but the others, which were mainly granted after the British occupation, are liable to be resumed for misconduct, on the death of an incumbent (though such resumptions are rare), or if any part of the *ubārī* estate is transferred. The following table shows the chief agricultural statistics for 1903-04, in square miles:—

Tahsīl.			Total.	Cultivated.	Irrigat-ed.	Cultur-able waste.
Jhānsi	...	...	499	171	28	180
Mau	...	...	430	190	13	149
Garaūthā	...	...	466	194	...	147
Moth	...	...	279	118	2	105
Lalitpur	...	...	1,058	244	38	463
Mahrōni	...	...	887	233	22	357
Total	...		3,628	1,150	103	1,401

NOTE.—Statistics for Jhānsi, Mau, and Moth are for 1902-03.

Jowār covered 326 square miles, *kodon* and other small millets 223, and *gram* 196. Wheat follows in importance with 89 square miles, and barley, rice, maize, and *bājra* are the remaining food-crops grown. Oilseeds were grown in 206, and cotton in 46 square miles.

The methods of cultivation in Bundelkhand are conspicuously poor, and the people easily yield to adverse circumstances. There has thus been no improvement in agricultural practice since the commencement of British rule. Within the last 20 years considerable loss has been caused by the introduction of artificial dyes in place of *āl* (*Morinda citrifolia*). The *āl* plant was grown in the best land, and required careful cultivation, which is the best preventive of a spread of *kāns*. The losses incurred by blight in 1893 and 1894 have also led to the replacement of wheat by the less valuable *gram*, but there has been a slight recovery. The steps taken to extend irrigation will be described later. Advances under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts are freely taken, especially in bad seasons. Nearly 3 lakhs were advanced in the 10 years ending 1900, and Rs. 60,000 were lent in the next four years.

The cattle are smaller and hardier than in the Doāb, but the best animals are imported from the neighbourhood of the Ken river or from the Gwalior State. Attempts were made to improve the breed about 1870; but the Nāgor and Hissār bulls, which were imported, were too large and too delicate. There is no horse-breeding in the District, and the ponies bred are of a very poor stamp. Donkeys are extensively used as beasts of burden. The sheep are of the ordinary inferior type; but the goats bred along the banks of the Dhasān are celebrated for their size and the large quantity of milk which they give.

In years of well-distributed rainfall *mār* and *kābar* require no artificial sources of irrigation. Thus in 1903-04 only 103 square miles were irrigated in the whole District. Wells supplied 91 square miles, tanks 7, and canals 3. The well irrigation is chiefly found in the red soil tracts in the Jhānsi *tahsil* and the northern part of the Lalitpur sub-division. The tanks are very numerous, and the embankments of about 30 are maintained by the Public Works department, with 38 miles of small distributaries. New projects for making tanks are being made, and these serve a useful purpose by maintaining a high spring level, even where they are not used for irrigation directly. Much has already been done in repairing old embankments and in deepening lakes and improving the irrigation

Improvements in agricultural practice.

channels. A canal is taken from the Betwā at Parīchhā, where the river is dammed; but it irrigates a very small area in Jhānsi, and chiefly serves the JALAUN DISTRICT. A second dam is under construction higher up at Dukwā, which will impound a further supply. Water is usually raised from wells by means of the Persian wheel.

Forests.

Government forests cover 189 square miles, of which 141 are situated in the Lalitpur sub-division. There is also a large area of private forest. The reserved forests produce little timber of value, but they supply the wants of the villages in the neighbourhood, as well as some quantity of bamboos for export, and are of value for climatic reasons. Grass is especially important, and minor products, such as honey, lac, gum, catechu, and various fruits and roots are also gathered through the agency of the jungle tribes. The chief trees include several kinds of acacia, *Adina cordifolia*, *Anogeissus latifolia*, *Diospyros melanoxylon*, *Grewia vestita*, various figs, *Lagerstræmia parviflora*, teak, and *Terminalia tomentosa*. The mahūn (*Bassia latifolia*) grows well. During years of famine the forests are thrown open to grazing, and also supply roots and berries, which are eaten by the jungle tribes.

Minerals.

The most valuable mineral product is building stone, which is quarried from the upper Vindhyan sandstone, and exported. Steatite is worked in one place, and iron is smelted after indigenous methods in a few small furnaces. The roads are largely metalled with disintegrated gneiss.

Arts and Manufactures.

Coarse cotton cloth, called *khāruā*, is still made at a number of places, and at Erachh more ornamental articles, such as chintz and large kerchiefs dyed with spots, are turned out. Small woollen rugs are made at Jhānsi, and some good silk is woven at the same place. Mau, Jhānsi, and Maraurā are noted for brass work. The railway workshops at Jhānsi employed 2,169 hands in 1903, and there are a small cotton gin and an ice factory.

Commerce.

The most valuable exports of the District are oilseeds, *ghī*, and *pān*. Grass, minor forest products, and road metal are also exported, and hay was baled in large quantities for the Military department during the Tirah expedition of 1895 and the South African war. There is no surplus of grain, except

in very prosperous years. Sugar, salt, kerosine oil, and grain are the chief imports. Jhānsi, Mau-Rānīpur, Lalitpur, and Chirgaon are the chief trade centres, and Cawnpore and Bombay absorb most of the trade. There is, however, a considerable amount of local traffic with the adjacent Native States, and also some through trade.

Jhānsi town has become an important railway centre. The main line of the Indian Midland Railway (now amalgamated with the Great Indian Peninsula) enters the south of the District, and divides into two branches at Jhānsi, one striking north-west to Agra and the other north-east to Cawnpore. A branch line from Jhānsi crosses the south-east of the northern division of the District. There are 1,295 miles of roads, a greater length than in any other District in the United Provinces. Of the total, 340 miles are metalled and are maintained by the Public Works department, but the cost of 160 miles is charged to local funds. There are avenues along 364 miles. The principal routes are : the road from Cawnpore to Saugor through Jhānsi and Lalitpur, which traverses the District from end to end ; and the roads from Jhānsi to Gwalior on the north-west, and to Nowgong on the south-east.

The District is specially exposed to blights, droughts, floods, famine, hailstorms, and their natural consequence, famine, which is generally accompanied by disastrous epidemics of fever and cholera. No details are known of the famines which must have periodically devastated this tract; but it is commonly said that famine may be expected in Bundelkhand every fifth year. The first serious famine after the Mutiny occurred in 1868-69, and it was probably the worst in the century. The rains of 1868 ceased prematurely and the autumn harvest was almost a complete failure : poor-houses were opened, and subsequently relief works were started, which took the form of roads, bridges, and irrigation embankments in the Jhānsi District, and the excavation of tanks and construction of embankments in Lalitpur. The total expenditure on this form of relief was nearly 3 lakhs, and the number of workers at one time rose above 26,000. Epidemics of small-pox and cholera followed, and the climax came when the rains of 1869 broke, and the roads, which were at that time chiefly unmetalled, became impassable.

Excluding several partial losses of the harvest, the next great famine took place in 1896-97. Since the autumn of 1893 the *kharif* crops had been poor, and the *rabi* crops even poorer, while *kāns* had spread rapidly. The rains of 1895 were deficient, and relief works were opened in February, 1896. In May 42,000 persons were being relieved, and a terrible epidemic of cholera added to the loss of life. The works were almost abandoned by the middle of July, and up to the end of August prospects were fair. The monsoon, however, ceased abruptly, prices rose with alarming rapidity, and the relief works had to be reopened. The autumn was also marked by a virulent epidemic of fever, which attacked even the well-to-do. The distress became most acute in May, 1897, when nearly 100,000 persons were being relieved. Large suspensions and remissions of revenue were made, and relief works were closed in September, 1897. In 1899 a short rainfall again caused great distress in the red soil area, and the effects were increased by the high prices due to famine in western India.

District sub-divisions and staff. The *tahsils* of Lalitpur and Mahroni form the sub-division of Lalitpur, which is in charge of a member of the Indian Civil Service, assisted by a Deputy Collector. The ordinary District staff consists of the Collector, a Joint Magistrate, and 3 Deputy Collectors. The Forest Officer is in charge of the whole of the Bundelkhand forest division.

Civil Justice and Crime. There are two District Munsiffs, and a Sub-Judge for civil work. The District and Sessions Judge also has jurisdiction over the neighbouring District of Jālaun and a Special Judge is at present (1904) engaged in inquiries under the Bundelkhand Encumbered Estates Act. The District is notorious for serious outbreaks of dacoity in bad times, and crimes of violence are not infrequent; but generally speaking, crime is light.

Land Revenue administration. Up to 1891 the present Lalitpur sub-division formed a separate District, and the fiscal history of the two portions of what is now the Jhansi District is thus distinct. After the lapse of Jhansi in 1853 the three Districts of Jhansi, Chanderī (or Lalitpur), and Jālaun were placed in charge of Deputy Superintendents, under a Superintendent who was subordinate to the

Commissioner of the Saugor and Nerbudda territories at Jubbulpore. In 1858 these Districts (including Hamirpur up to 1863) were detached from Jubbulpore and administered as a Division in the Province of Agra on the non-regulation system. Finally, in 1891, the Districts were included in the Allahabad Division and were brought under the ordinary laws, many of which had already been applied.

In the Jhansi District proper the Marāthā revenue system was *ryotwāri* and the nominal demand was a rack rent, which could only be paid in very favourable seasons. Arrears were not, however, carried over from one year to another. The early settlements of those portions of the District which were acquired between 1842 and 1844 were of a summary nature, and only for short periods. The first regular settlement of the whole District commenced with a survey in 1854, but was interrupted by the Mutiny and not completed till 1864. Proprietary rights had been partly introduced between 1839 and 1842, and the sale of land by decree of the civil courts followed in 1862. The settlement was made by several officers on different principles, and resulted in an assessment of 43 lakhs, as compared with a previous demand of 5·6 lakhs, in addition to about Rs. 50,000 due on account of *ubāris*. The demand was undoubtedly reasonable; but the rigid system of collection and the freedom of sale of land were now ideas which were not grasped by the people. Some landowners had been in debt since the days of Marāthā rule. After the Mutiny revenue was collected from many, from whom it had been extorted by the Orchhā or Jhansi rebels. In 1867 the crops failed, and in 1868-69 there was famine, and great loss of cattle. In 1872 many cattle were lost from murrain. Although the settlement had appeared light, it became necessary to re-examine the condition of the District in 1876. After much discussion the Jhansi Encumbered Estates Act (XVI of 1882) was passed, and a Special Judge appointed, who was empowered to examine claims and reduce excessive interest. The sale of a whole estate operated as a discharge in bankruptcy to extinguish all debt due. Altogether, 1,475 applications were tried, and out of a total claim of 16·6 lakhs the Judge decreed 7·6, while the ordinary courts would probably have allowed 11·3. More than 90 per

cent. of the amount decreed was paid in full, viz. $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in cash, 46 per cent. by loan from Government, and 32 per cent. by sale of land, only $9\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. being discharged under the insolvency clause. Many estates were cleared by sale of a portion only. A striking feature of the proceedings was the rapid increase in the value of land. The next revision of settlement was made between 1889 and 1892. This was carried out in the usual way by assessing on the actual rent-rolls, corrected where necessary by applying the rates ascertained for different classes of soil. The total revenue was raised from 4·9 to 5·5 lakhs.

In the Lalitpur District conditions were different, for *zamindāri* rights existed, except where the Marāthās had exercised their powers by extinguishing them. The early British settlements were of a summary nature, and for short periods: and though nominally based on recorded rentals or customary rates, a system of auction to the highest bidder was sometimes followed, with disastrous results. The first regular settlement was commenced in 1853, but was interrupted by the Mutiny, and was not completed till 1869. The methods employed were a compromise between the valuation of villages by applying rates found to be paid for different classes of soil, and the valuation of the assets actually recorded. The result was a reduction from 1·8 to 1·5 lakhs. This settlement came under revision in 1896, and the revenue was raised to 1·6 lakhs, though this was only to be reached by degrees, and the initial demand was 1·4 lakhs.

The revenue demand of the whole District was thus 7 lakhs when the famine broke out. The effects of the special legislation of 1882 had not had more than a temporary effect, and the whole District has now been brought under the provisions of the Bundelkhand Encumbered Estates Act. The Land Alienation Act has also been applied, and transfers are limited in the case of land held by agricultural tribes. Summary reductions of revenue brought down the demand to 6·3 lakhs in 1902-03 or less than 5 annas an acre, varying from one anna to nearly 12 in different divisions of the District. In 1903 a new settlement was commenced under the special system, by which the demand will be liable to revision every five years. Collections

on account of land revenue and total revenue have been in thousands of rupees:—

		1880-81.	1890-91.	1900-01.	1903-04.
Land revenue	...	5,71,	6,18,	6,12,	6,34,
Total revenue	...	7,80,	9,87,	9,77,	9,01,

There are 3 municipalities, and 6 towns are administered Local self-government under Act XX of 1856. Outside of these the local affairs of the government. District are administered by the District board, which had an income of 1.7 lakhs in 1903-04, chiefly derived from a grant from Provincial revenues. The expenditure of 1.7 lakhs included a lakh devoted to roads and buildings.

The District Superintendent of Police has two Assistants, Police one of whom is posted to Lalitpur. The ordinary force, which is and Jails. distributed in 39 police-stations, includes 7 inspectors, 185 subordinate officers, and 784 men, besides 215 municipal and town police and 1,528 rural and road police. A Superintendent of Railway Police also has his headquarters at Jhansi. The District jail contained an average of 267 convicts daily in 1903.

Jhansi takes a high place in regard to the literacy of its inhabitants, of whom 4 per cent. (7.7 males and 3 females) could read and write in 1901. The number of public schools fell from 98 in 1880-81 to 85 in 1900-01, but the number of pupils increased from 2,537 to 2,962. In 1903-04 there were 167 such schools with 5,982 pupils, of whom 146 were girls, besides 39 private schools with 529 pupils. Two schools were managed by Government and 133 by the District and municipal boards. Only two secondary schools are maintained in the whole District, and the inhabitants as a rule are content with the ability to read and write. The total expenditure on education in 1903-04 was Rs. 41,000; the District and municipal boards provided Rs. 37,000, and fees yielded Rs. 3,000.

There are 10 hospitals and dispensaries with accommodation for 170 in-door patients. About 62,000 cases were treated in 1903, including those of 1,383 in-patients, and 3,000 operations were performed. The total expenditure was Rs. 15,000, chiefly met from local funds.

Vaccination. In 1903-04, 23,000 persons were successfully vaccinated, representing a proportion of 38 per 1,000 of population. Vaccination is compulsory in the Jhansi cantonment and in the municipalities.

(*District Gazetteer*, 1874 [under revision]; W. H. L. Impey and J. S. Meston, *Settlement Report* [excluding Lalitpur], 1893; H. J. Hoaro, *Settlement Report*, Lalitpur sub-division, 1899; P. C. Mukherji, *Antiquities in the Lalitpur District*, 1899.)

Jhansi Tahsil.—Headquarters *tahsil* of Jhansi District, United Provinces, conterminous with the *pargana* of same name, and lying between $25^{\circ} 9'$ and $25^{\circ} 37'$ N. and $78^{\circ} 18'$ and $78^{\circ} 53'$ E., with an area of 499 square miles. Population fell from 145,680 in 1891 to 145,371 in 1901, the rate of decrease being the smallest in the District. There are 210 villages and 3 towns, JHANSI, the District and *tahsil* headquarters, population 55,724, and BARWA SAGAR (6,355) being the largest. The demand for land revenue in 1903-04 was Rs. 1,20,000 and for cesses Rs. 21,000. The density of population, 291 to the square mile, is considerably above the District average, and this *tahsil* is the best and most stable in a very precarious District. The Pahūj forms part of the western boundary, and the BETWA after flowing along the south-east crosses native territory and then traverses the northern portion of the *tahsil* giving off the Betwā canal. In the north lies a good tract of *kābar* or black soil and *parwā* or loam; this area is thickly populated, and closely cultivated, while field embankments to hold up water are common. About the centre of the *tahsil* the country changes to a broken tract of hilly uplands, and the soil is stony and poor, but is manured near the village sites and irrigated from wells worked by the Persian wheel. Further south jungle is more common and the people depend largely on the pasture of cattle. In 1902-03, 171 square miles were cultivated, of which 28 were irrigated, chiefly from wells.

Mau Tahsil.—A *tahsil* of Jhansi District, United Provinces, conterminous with the *pargana* of the same name, and lying between $25^{\circ} 6'$ and $25^{\circ} 29'$ N. and $78^{\circ} 49'$ and $79^{\circ} 19'$ E., with an area of 439 square miles. Population fell from 115,724

in 1891 to 100,298 in 1901. There are 164 villages and only one town, MAU RANIPUR, the *tahsil* headquarters, population 17,231. The demand for land revenue in 1903-04 was Rs. 1,23,000 and for cesses Rs. 21,000. The density of population, 228 to the square mile, is considerably above the District average. Mau is bounded on the east by the Dhasān river, but towards the south and west is much intermixed with portions of Orchhā State. The southern portion is generally wild and hilly, dotted with artificial lakes and fertile irrigated valleys, but displaying also great tracts of barren waste. In the centre the country is more open and there is little irrigation. Further north again the soil is chiefly black soil deteriorating near the wild nullahs which fringe the Dhasān; this part has suffered much from the inroads of *kāns* (*Saccharum spontaneum*). In 1902-03, 190 square miles were cultivated, of which 13 were irrigated, wells supplying more than three-quarters of the irrigated area.

Garaūthā.—North-eastern *tahsil* of Jhānsi District, United Provinces, conterminous with the *pargana* of the same name, and lying between $25^{\circ} 23'$ and $25^{\circ} 49'$ N. and $79^{\circ} 1'$ and $79^{\circ} 25'$ E., with an area of 466 square miles. Population fell from 88,926 in 1891 to 66,963 in 1901, the rate of decrease being the highest in the District. There are 153 villages, but no town. The demand for land revenue in 1903-04 was Rs. 1,25,000 and for cesses Rs. 24,000. The density of population, 144 to the square mile, is lower than the District average. On the north-west and north the BETWA forms the boundary, while the Dhasān flows on the eastern frontier to join it. The soil is chiefly *mār* or black soil, becoming very poor near the ravines which scar this tract in every direction. For the last 30 years *kāns* (*Saccharum spontaneum*) has thrown a large area out of cultivation. In 1903-04, 194 square miles were cultivated, and there was practically no irrigation.

Moth.—North-western *tahsil* of Jhānsi District, United Provinces, conterminous with the *pargana* of the same name and lying between $25^{\circ} 32'$ and $25^{\circ} 50'$ N. and $78^{\circ} 46'$ and $79^{\circ} 7'$ E., with an area of 279 square miles. Population fell from 59,089 in 1891 to 55,638 in 1901. There are 136 villages and 2 towns, Chīrgaon, population 4,028, and Moth, the *tahsil* headquarters,

2,937. The demand for land revenue in 1903-04 was Rs. 1,17,000 and for cesses Rs. 19,000. The density of population, 199 to the square mile, is slightly above the District average. Through the centre of the *tahsil* flows the BETWA. The villages along its banks are liable to injury from the erosion in ravines, and those east of the river are largely overgrown by *kāns* (*Saccharum spontaneum*), which prevents cultivation. West of the Betwā good black soil is found in the north of the *tahsil*, where it is protected and enriched by embankments, while in the south, where the soil is lighter, there is a little irrigation. There is excellent grazing for cattle, and large quantities of *ghi* are exported from Chirgaon. In 1902-03, 118 square miles were cultivated, of which 2 were irrigated.

Lalitpur Tahsil.—A *tahsil* of Jhānsi District, United Provinces, comprising the *parganas* of Lalitpur, Bānsi, Tālba-hat, and Bālabahat, and lying between 24° 16' and 25° 12' N. and 78° 10' and 78° 40' E., with an area of 1,058 square miles. Population fell from 157,153 in 1891 to 144,638 in 1901. There are 368 villages and 2 towns, LALITPUR, the *tahsil* headquarters, population 11,560, and TALBAHAT (5,693). The demand for land revenue in 1903-04 was Rs. 80,000 and for cesses Rs. 16,000. The density of population, 137 to the square mile, is lower than the District average. Lalitpur is bounded on the west and north-west by the BETWA. In the south lie the outer scarps of the Vindhyan plateau, while gneiss hills crop up in the north. The space between is largely occupied by black soil, which gradually changes in the north to a thin red soil, and there is a little alluvial soil along the Betwā. The black soil has for some years been in a poor state owing to the spread of *kāns* (*Saccharum spontaneum*), but the red soil is fairly protected by well irrigation. In 1903-04, 244 square miles were cultivated, of which 38 were irrigated, almost entirely by wells.

Mahroni.—South-eastern *tahsil* of Jhānsi District, United Provinces, comprising the *parganas* of Bānpur, Mahroni, and Madaorā, and lying between 24° 11' and 24° 58' N. and 78° 30' and 79° 0' E., with an area of 887 square miles. Population fell from 117,047 in 1891 to 103,851 in 1901. There are 300 villages and one town, Mahroni, the *tahsil* headquarters, population

2,682. The demand for land revenue in 1903-04 was Rs. 65,000 and for cesses Rs. 12,000. The density of population, 117 to the square mile, is the lowest in the District. In the south lies a confused mass of hills marking the commencement of the Vindhyan plateau. The drainage from there is carried off by the Dhasān and Jamni, tributaries of the Betwā, which in turn form part of the eastern boundary. Below the hills lies a tract of black soil, gradually turning to red soil in the north and east. The former has largely deteriorated owing to the spread of *kāns* (*Saccharum spontaneum*). Irrigation is practised in the red soil, especially towards the north. In 1903-04, 233 square miles were cultivated, of which 22 were irrigated, almost entirely by wells.

Lalitpur Sub-Division.—A sub-division of the Jhānsi District, United Provinces, comprising the LALITPUR and MAHRONI *tahsils*.

Gursarai.—An estate in the Jhānsi District, United Provinces, with an area of 155 square miles. The estate is held on the *ubāri* tenure (see JHANSI DISTRICT), the land revenue payable to Government being at present Rs. 20,000 and the cesses Rs. 5,500. The proprietors receive about Rs. 54,000 from the under-proprietors. The owner is a Marāthā Brāhman, whose family settled here under the Peshwā of Poona about 1727. A member of the family was governor on behalf of the Marāthās of Jālaun and other territories belonging to the Peshwā in Bundelkhand. In 1840 Rājā Kesho Rao, who at that time managed Gursarai under the Rājā of Jālaun, was a claimant for the succession to the Jālaun estate, which was, however, held to have lapsed. Kesho Rao was allowed to continue in the management of Gursarai, and in 1852 the estate was granted to him, subject to the payment of Rs. 22,500 annually as a quit-rent. On the outbreak of the Mutiny in Jālaun the British officer in charge of that District was forced to retire to Agra, and Kesho Rao assumed charge on behalf of Government, and maintained order till the end of October 1857. He was then seized by the Gwalior mutineers and maltreated, after which he retired to Gursarai. When Sir Hugh Rose reached Jhānsi, Kesho Rao at once communicated with him, and together with his sons gave valuable help in the subsequent operations. The title of Rājā Bahādur and other rewards were

granted for these services. Rājā Kesho Rao was an Honorary Magistrate with civil and revenue powers, and had a limited jurisdiction in his own estates. He died in 1880, and in 1886 the special powers vested in the Rājā were cancelled. The *ubārī* grant, which carried with it a reduced demand for land revenue, was conditional on the estate remaining undivided. In 1895 serious disputes led to the cancellation of the grant and the assessment of a full revenue demand. The title of Rājā was at the same time withdrawn from the head of the family. Default in the payment of revenue led to the assumption of direct management by Government, a money allowance being paid to the proprietors. The disputes as to the shares due to each member of the family were finally settled in 1900 by a decree of the Privy Council passed in 1898, and in 1902 the *ubārī* grant was restored. The privileged rate of revenue is Rs. 25,000, which has been temporarily reduced to Rs. 20,000 for five years. The payments made to the *ubāridārs* by the village proprietors will be revised in the settlement operations now (1904) being carried out in the JHANSI DISTRICT. Gursarai town had a population of 4,304 in 1901, and contained a police-station, post-office, and a school with about 84 pupils.

Barwā Sāgar.—Town in *tahsil* and District Jhānsi, United Provinces, situated in $25^{\circ} 22' N.$ and $78^{\circ} 44' E.$, on a branch of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. Population 6,355 (1901). The town stands near a fine lake formed by damming the Barwā stream, an affluent of the Betwā. The lake is used for irrigation, and the embankment and channels are in the charge of the Public Works department. North-west of it stands a castle said to have been built by Udit Singh, Rājā of Orchhā. The neighbourhood is rich in antiquarian remains dating from the Chandel period or even earlier. Barwā Sāgar contains a flourishing school with 75 pupils. It is administered under Act XX of 1856, with an income and expenditure of Rs. 700. Ginger and vegetables are largely grown in the neighbourhood, and there is a flourishing local trade.

Chāndpur.—An almost uninhabited village in *tahsil* Lalitpur, District Jhānsi, United Provinces, situated in $24^{\circ} 30' N.$ and $78^{\circ} 19' E.$. It is noted for its ruins of the Chandel period. A beautiful tank covered with lotus is surrounded

by the remains and contains a sculptured column. Three temples stand on its embankment, and another group lie on a peninsula which once formed an island, while others stand at a little distance away. There are several inscriptions, one dating from 868 A.D.

Deogarh.—Fort and ruins in *tahsil* Lalitpur, District Jhānsi, United Provinces, situated in $24^{\circ} 32' N.$ and $78^{\circ} 15' E.$, on the right bank of the Betwā. On a hill towering above the river is an extensive line of circumvallation approached by a sloping ascent leading up to a gateway. Inside the wall at the north-east corner stands a group of 16 Jain temples, probably of Chandel origin. Many of them are in very fair repair, and the carving of some is particularly fine. Jains occasionally still worship here. Below the fort lies the village of Deogarh and a fine temple of the later Gupta period. In the cliff under the south wall of the fort are two stairs cut in the solid rock, and some small rock carvings and a cave known as the Sidhguphā. There are several inscriptions in various parts of the ruins, ranging from 1097 to the 18th century. The fort was held by the Bundelās till 1811 when Colonel Baptiste took it.

(Cunningham, *Archaeological Survey Reports*, X, p. 105.)

Dūdhāi.—Ruined town in Lalitpur *tahsil*, District Jhānsi, United Provinces, situated in $24^{\circ} 25' N.$ and $78^{\circ} 23' E.$, 20 miles south of Lalitpur. The town stood on the second scarp of the Vindhyan plateau on the bank of an artificial lake. It must once have been of great importance, but nothing is known of its history. Two fine temples stand in the midst of a few miserable huts which are still inhabited, and the ruins of other temples and buildings are scattered over a considerable area. The remains of a circular building of low flat roofed cells are peculiar, and a colossal image, 20 feet high, of the man-lion incarnation of Vishnu is carved on a hillside close by. The lake and some of the remains certainly date from the Chandel period.

Jhānsi City.—Municipality, cantonment, and administrative headquarters of the District and *tahsil* of the same name, United Provinces. It is situated in $25^{\circ} 27' N.$ and $78^{\circ} 35' E.$, on the road from Cawnpore to Saugor, and on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, 799 miles by rail from Calcutta, and 702

from Bombay. Under native rule the population of Jhānsi was about 30,000 in 1872 and 33,000 in 1881. After its cession in 1856, population rose to 53,779 in 1891 and 55,724 in 1901. Hindus numbered 41,029 in 1901 and Musalmāns 11,983, while there were about 2,000 Christians. The population in municipal limits was 47,881 and in cantonments 7,843.

Jhānsi city, which is sometimes known as Balwantnagar, owes its foundation to Bir Singh Deo, Rājā of Orchhā, who built a fort on the site of the present city in 1613. A town sprang up and remained in the possession of the Bundelkūs till 1742, when it was seized by the Marāthās, who had already acquired property in the neighbourhood under the will of Chhatar Sāl. They added to the fort, and the town continued to be the seat of a governor. The rapid growth of Jhānsi during that period was partly due to the forcible removal of people from other places. It was subsequently held for a few months by Shujā-ud-daula, Nawāb of Oudh, and was wrested from him by Anūp Giri Goshain of Moth, from whom it passed to the Rājā of Orchhā, and in 1766 was again brought under Marāthā rule. The British acquired sovereign rights from the Marāthās in 1817, and in 1853 the city and State of Jhānsi lapsed in default of heirs, when Jhānsi became the headquarters of a Superintendent subordinate to the Commissioner of the Saugor and Nerbudda territories. The Mutiny history has been given in that of the JHANSI DISTRICT. In 1861 the city, with a large tract adjoining it, was ceded to Sindhia, and the headquarters of the District, called Jhānsi Naoābād (newly-founded) only included a small village, and the civil station and cantonment. Jhānsi then became the headquarters of a *Sūbah* of the Gwalior State, but in 1886 it was again restored to the British in exchange for the Gwalior fort and Morār cantonment.

Jhānsi is picturesquely situated round the fort which crowns a rocky hill. It is a walled city, but has lately been opened up by roads and a spacious handsome market-place, called Hardyganj, after a recent District officer, has been constructed. An excellent water-supply is obtained from five large wells sunk in the rock towards the close of the 18th century. Besides the ordinary courts there are few public buildings, the finest being a hospital built a few years ago. There are many small temples,

but none of striking appearance, and part of the old palace of the Rāni is occupied by the police-station and a school. Jhānsi is the headquarters of a Superintending and of an Executive Engineer in the Irrigation branch, and of an Executive Engineer in the Roads and Buildings branch. It is also the chief station of the Church Missionary Society and American Presbyterian Mission in the District.

A municipality was constituted in 1886, and in the 10 years ending 1901 the average income and expenditure were Rs. 48,000 and Rs. 47,000 respectively. In 1903-04 the income was Rs. 73,000, chiefly from octroi, Rs. 56,000, and the expenditure was Rs. 68,000, including conservancy, Rs. 19,000, public safety, Rs. 12,000, administration and collection Rs. 10,000, and roads and buildings Rs. 4,000. The average income and expenditure of cantonment funds in the ten years ending 1901 were Rs. 17,000, and in 1903-04 were Rs. 24,000 and Rs. 21,000 respectively. The usual garrison includes British and native infantry, native cavalry and artillery. Jhānsi is the chief trading centre in the District for the collection and distribution of agricultural products. Its trade has improved greatly with the extension of railways, which radiate from it in four different directions. There are also small manufactures of brassware, fine silk, and coarse rugs. The railway workshops employed over 2,000 hands in 1903, and a small cotton-gin and ice-factory are situated here. A private firm supplies hay pressed at Jhānsi to the military authorities in many parts of the Eastern command. The municipality maintains 3 schools and aids 12 others, with a total attendance of 994, besides the District school, which has about 160 pupils.

Lalitpur Town.—Municipality and headquarters of the sub-division and *tahsil* of the same name, District Jhānsi, United Provinces, situated in 24° 42' N. and 78° 28' E., on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and on the Cawnpore-Saugor road. Population 11,560 (1901). Tradition ascribes the founding of the town to Lalitā, wife of a Rājā Sumer Singh, who came from the Deccan. It was taken from the Gonds early in the 16th century by Govind Bundelā and his son, Rudra Pratāp. A hundred years later it was included in the Bundelā State of Chanderi. About 1800 an indecisive battle was fought close by

between the Bundelās and Marāthās, and in 1812 it became the headquarters of Colonel Baptiste, who was appointed by Sindhia to manage Chanderī. On the formation of a British District of Chanderī in 1844, Lalitpur became the headquarters, and it remained the capital of the District, to which it gave its name in 1861, up to 1891, when the Lalitpur and Jhānsi Districts were united. The history of the Mutiny at Lalitpur has been narrated, in the history of the JHĀNSI District. The town contains a number of Hindu and Jain temples, some of which are very picturesque. A small building, open on three sides, save for a balustrade, and supported on finely-carved columns, obviously derived from a Chandel building, bears an inscription of Firoz Shāh Tughlak, dated 1358. Lalitpur is the headquarters of a Joint Magistrate and of a Deputy Collector, and also contains a dispensary and a branch of the American Mission with an orphanage. It has been a municipality since 1870, and is one of the few towns in the United Provinces where none of the municipal commissioners are elected. In the 10 years ending 1901 the average income and expenditure were Rs. 15,000 and Rs. 13,000 respectively. In 1903-04 the income was Rs. 19,000 chiefly derived from octroi, Rs. 11,000, and from rents and fees, Rs. 6,000, while the expenditure was Rs. 21,000. Lalitpur has a large and increasing export of oilseeds, hides, and *ghī*, besides a considerable road traffic with the neighbouring Native States. Large quantities of dried beef are exported to Rangoon. There are 4 schools with 247 pupils, including 25 girls.

Madanpur.—A small village in *tahsīl* Mahronī, District Jhānsi, United Provinces, situated in 24° 15' N. and 78° 43' E. Population 561 (1901). The village is picturesquely situated at the narrowest point of one of the easiest passes up to the Vindhyan plateau and lies close to a fine artificial tank. There are numerous Chandel ruins in the neighbourhood, the finest of which are those of two splendid temples situated on the embankment of the lake. One of these contains an inscription recording the conquest of the Chandel kingdom by Prithwī Rāj of Delhi in 1182. A quarry of excellent sandstone lies close to the village, and iron ore was formerly worked here.

Mau-Rānīpur Town.—Municipality and headquarters of *tahsīl* Mau, District Jhānsi; United Provinces, situated in

25° 15' N. and 79° 9' E., on a branch of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. Population 17,231 (1901). The municipality includes two towns, Mau and Rānipur, separated by a distance of about 4 miles. Mau was a small agricultural village till the latter part of the 18th century, when the exorbitant demands of the Rāja of the neighbouring State of Chhatarpur from his subjects led to an exodus of merchants and others who settled here. The place became noted for its manufacture of the coarse red cloth known as *khāruā*, and was for long the chief town in the Jhānsi District. The restoration of Jhānsi town to the British and alteration in trade routes made by railways have increased the importance of that place. Mau is also losing its trade in *khāruā*, as the vegetable dye which was used in its preparation is giving way to aniline. Besides the ordinary offices Mau contains a dispensary. It is a remarkably picturesque town; its houses are well built with deep eaves between the first and second stories, and occasional hanging balcony windows of unusual beauty. The principal temple is that of the Jains (who form an important commercial body), which is very little enclosed, and presents a very fine appearance with its two solid spires and many cupolas. Mau has been a municipality since 1869, and in the 10 years ending 1901 the average income and expenditure were Rs. 16,000. In 1903-04 the income was Rs. 21,000, chiefly from octroi Rs. 15,000, and the expenditure Rs. 18,000. As stated above, the trade in cloth is decreasing, but agricultural produce is still largely exported. There is a small manufacture of brass and an important cattle fair is held here. Six schools contain about 209 pupils.

Siron.—A village in *tahsīl* Lalitpur, District Jhānsi, United Provinces, situated in 24° 52' N. and 78° 20' E., 12 miles northwest of Lalitpur. The place is of importance for the ruins in the neighbourhood. Remains, chiefly of Jain buildings, are scattered about and have been used to construct modern temples. A large slab in one of these contains an inscription, dated 907, from which it appears that this tract of country was then subject to the rule of KANAUJ.

(*Epigraphia Indica*, I, p. 195.)

Talbahat.—Town in *tahsīl* Lalitpur, District Jhānsi, situated in 25° 3' N. and 78° 26' E., on the Great Indian

Peninsula Railway and on the Cawnpore-Saugor road. Population 5,693 (1901). The place was of considerable importance in the Bundelā annals. A fort and palace were built on a rocky range east of the town by Bhārat Sāh, Rājā of Chanderī, in 1618. In 1811 it was captured by Colonel Baptiste on behalf of Sindhia, through the treachery of the commander, after a three months' siege. The fort was reduced to its present state of ruin by Sir Hugh Rose in 1858, but still contains some interesting frescoes. East of the fort is a fine lake of 528 acres, formed by two small dams, which supplies water for rice and wheat cultivation. The town is well drained and is administered under Act XX of 1856, with an annual income and expenditure of Rs. 600. There is a small industry in blanket-weaving. A school contains 75 pupils.

Jalaun District.—District in the Allahābād Division, United Provinces, lying between $25^{\circ} 46'$ and $26^{\circ} 27'$ N. and $78^{\circ} 56'$ and $79^{\circ} 52'$ E., with an area of 1,480 square miles. Jālaun is the most northern of the Districts of British Bundelkhand, and is roughly triangular in shape, the boundaries being chiefly formed by the Jumna and its tributaries, the Betwā and Pahūj. On the north and north-east the Jumna divides it from the Etāwah and Cawnpore Districts; on the south-east its greatly indented boundary marches with that of the Baoni State; on the south the Betwā separates Jālaun from the Jhānsi and Hamīrpur Districts, and the Samthar State forms part of the boundary; on the west the Pahūj generally lies between Jālaun and the Gwalior State, except where a portion of the Datia State enters the former like a wedge. The District lies entirely within the level plain of Bundelkhand. Its highest portions are on the borders, especially near the Jumna, while the lowlands occupy the central part and are chiefly drained by two separate channels which unite as they approach the Jumna, the combined stream being called the Non. An important feature of these channels and still more so of the larger rivers is the intricate reticulation of deep ravines which fringe them, including about one-fifth of the total area of the District. The course of the Jumna is from north-west to south-east, while the Pahūj runs from south to north and the Betwā from west to east. The junction of the Jumna and Pahūj is on the northern frontier.

The District presents no peculiarities from a botanical point of view. It is very sparsely wooded, especially in the black soil tracts in the south. *Babūl* (*Acacia arabica*) is found everywhere in waste land, while *khair* (*Acacia catechu*) grows in the ravines. Plantations of *babūl* under the management of the Forest department are being undertaken near Kālpī to supply the Cawnpore tanneries. *Kūns* grass (*Saccharum spontaneum*) is a great pest and recurs in cycles.

Jalaun consists almost entirely of alluvium. *Kankar* or nodular limestone is the chief mineral found; but stone and gravel are obtained near Saidnagar.

Tigers are hardly ever met with, but wild pig, antelope, leopards, hyenas, and the smaller mammalia are numerous. The poorer classes residing on the banks of the three principal rivers make fish an article of diet to a considerable extent.

The climate is hot and dry, but not unhealthy. The average monthly temperature ranges from about 65° in the month of January to 96·5° in May. The average rainfall over the whole District is 32 inches, and there is little difference between the amounts received in different portions. Great variations occur, however, from year to year. In 1868-69 the fall was only 13 inches, while 51 inches were received in 1894-95.

No details are known of the ancient history of this tract, which was not a political entity till the 18th century. The town of KĀLPĪ on the Jumna was conquered by Kutab-ud-din in 1190. Owing to its importance as guarding a main route across the Jumna, it was held by a strong garrison and became a starting-point for expeditions into Central India and the Deccan, and later a fortress on the route from Agra to Bengal. In the long struggle between the kings of Delhi and Jaunpur during the first 80 years of the 15th century Kālpī was the scene of fierce battles and sieges. The Hindu confederacy against Bābar met here and advanced to experience a crushing defeat near Fatchpur-Sikri in the Agra District. In the next 30 years Kālpī was taken and retaken several times, and under Akbar it became the headquarters of a *sarkār*. The Bundelās had for a short time occupied Kālpī in the 14th century, and towards the end of Akbar's reign assumed a threatening attitude. Bir Singh Deo, Rājā of Orchhā, occupied the greater part of the

Jālaun District and was confirmed in his possessions by Jahāngīr. When Shāh Jahān came to the throne he revolted, and after a long struggle lost all his influence in this tract. Another branch of the Bundelās which had gradually acquired a state in the Hamīrpur District now became prominent, and Chhatar Sāl; its great leader, included Jālaun in his dominions. Early in the 18th century, however, he was attacked by the governor of Allahābād, and called in the Marāthās to aid him. At his death about 1734 he left one-third of his possessions, including this District, to his allies. Under Marāthā rule the country was a prey to constant anarchy and intestine strife. In the wars which took place at the close of the 18th century Kālpī was taken by the British in 1798, but subsequently abandoned. Part of the District was ceded to the British in 1803 for the maintenance of troops, by a treaty modifying the terms of the treaty of Bassein a year earlier; but the fort of Kālpī was seized by Gobind Rao on behalf of Shamsher Bahādur (see BANDA DISTRICT) and was taken after a short siege. A tract near the Jumna was assigned to Himmat Bahādur who had aided the British, and in 1806 Gobind Rao submitted and was restored to his possessions. Portions of the present District in the Kālpī and Kūnch *tahsils* were included in the British District of Bundelkhand. The Jālaun estate was seriously misgoverned, and in 1838 the British Government assumed its management. It lapsed in 1840, and in the next few years additions were made by conquest, by treaties with the Rājā of Jhānsi and with Sindhia and by lapse. In 1853 the southern portion of the present Hamīrpur District which had been administered by the Deputy Superintendent of Jālaun, was transferred to Hamīrpur, and Kūnch and Kālpī were attached to Jālaun. In 1854 and 1856 further transfers were made to the Jhānsi District, and Jālaun assumed its present form subject to a further transfer in 1861 to Sindhia.

News of the rising at Cawnpore reached Orai early in June, and shortly afterwards intelligence arrived that the Europeans at Jhānsi had been massacred. Thereupon the men of the 53rd Native Infantry deserted their officers; and on the 15th of June the Jhānsi mutineers reached the District and murdered all the Europeans on whom they could lay their hands. Meanwhile

Kesho Rao, chief of Gursarai, assumed supreme authority in the District. He kept a few European officers as prisoners for some months, until after the defeat of the infamous Nāna Sahib and his flight from Cawnpore; but those events induced him to change his tone and to treat with Colonel Neill for their restoration. After sending them in safety to Cawnpore, the chief established himself for a time at Jālaun; but upon the arrival of Tāntiā Topī in October the usual anarchic quarrels arose. Kesho Rao was deposed; his son was seized by the rebels; and the mutineers of Jālaun, joining those of Gwalior, set out for Cawnpore. Meanwhile the natives everywhere revelled in the license of plunder and murder which the Mutiny had spread through all Bundelkhand. In May, 1858, after the fall of Jhānsi, Sir Hugh Rose's force entered the District and routed the rebels at Kūnch. There he left some troops of the Gursarai chief whose allegiance had returned with the advent of the British forces. A Deputy Commissioner was put in charge of the District at Kūnch and Sir Hugh Rose advanced to attack the strong rebel position at Kālpī. On the 23rd May he drove them from that post, and shortly afterwards marched in pursuit towards Gwalior. Unfortunately he was unable to leave any troops in garrison, except a small body to guard the passage at Kālpī; and accordingly on his withdrawal the western portion of the District fell once more into anarchy. Plundering went on as before; and in July and August the rebels again attacked and pillaged Kūnch and Jālaun. The latter town was immediately recovered by a detachment from the garrison at Kālpī; but it was not till September that the guerilla leaders were defeated, and some further time elapsed before the work of reorganization could be effected.

Jālaun was treated as non-regulation up to 1891, when it was made subject to the ordinary laws in force in the United Provinces, some of which had already been introduced.

The District is not rich in antiquities. A few carved ^{Archæo-} pillars and stones which may possibly be of the Chandel period ^{logy.} have been found at Orai. The great battle in which Prithwī Rāj of Delhi defeated Parmāl, the last great Chandel ruler of BUNDELKHAND, is said to have taken place at a village called Akori in *tahsīl* Orai. KALPI, the most celebrated

historical place in the District, contains a number of Muhammadan tombs.

The people. There are 6 towns and 837 villages in the District. Population is subject to considerable fluctuations, owing to the vicissitudes of season to which Bundelkhand is so liable : 1872, 404,447 ; 1881, 418,142 ; 1891, 396,361 ; 1901, 399,726. The four *tahsils*, ORAI, KALPI, JALAUN, and KUNCH, are each named from the place at which its headquarters are situated. The principal towns are the municipalities of KUNCH, KALPI, and ORAI, the District headquarters. The following table gives the chief statistics of population in 1901 :—

<i>Tahsil.</i>	Area in square miles.	Number of—		Population.	Population per square mile.	Percentage of variation in population between 1891 and 1901.	Number of persons able to read and write.
		Towns.	Villages.				
Orai ...	311	2	105	59,065	190	- 14 6	3,445
Kalpi ...	407	1	154	75,692	186	- 4 0	2,074
Jalaun ...	424	2	381	160,381	378	+ 8 3	6,959
Kunch ...	338	1	197	104,588	309	+ 1 7	4,451
District total	1,480	6	837	399,726	270	+ 8	17,529

Hindus include nearly 94 per cent. of the total population, and Musalmāns about 6 per cent. The density of population is considerably higher than that of the other Bundelkhand Districts, owing to the absence of the rocky hills and jungle wastes which characterize the latter. Jalaun was the only District in this tract in which the population did not decrease between 1891 and 1901, and this result may safely be ascribed to the Betwā Canal. Practically the whole population speaks Western Hindi, the prevailing dialect being Bundeli.

Castes and occupations. Chamārs (leather-workers and cultivators ; 68,000) are the most numerous of the Hindu castes. Other large castes are the Brāhmans 50,000, Rājputs 35,000, Kāchhīs (cultivators ; 27,000), Koris (weavers ; 20,000), and Ahirs (graziers ; 19,000). The Basors, 5,000, and Khangārs, 6,000, are menial classes peculiar

to this part of Bundelkhand. There are 11,000 Shaikhs and 6,000 Pathans, but many of these so-called Musalmans are descended from converted Hindus. Agriculture supports 61 per cent of the total population, and general labour 10 per cent. Rajputs, Kurmis, and Brahmins are the chief landholders.

There were 59 native Christians in 1901, but no Missions Christian Missions have permanent stations in the District.

The southern portion of the District forms a rich basin of the General black soils of Bundelkhand (*mār* and *kābar*) in which excellent agricultural condition. wheat can be grown in favourable seasons without irrigation. Unfortunately it becomes over-grown, when cultivation is relaxed, by the weed called *kāns*, which spreads rapidly and finally stops the plough. Towards the north the soil is brown or yellow and is called *parwā*; this resembles the loam of the Doāb and requires irrigation. Near the ravines which border the rivers, the soil is denuded of its more valuable constituents and becomes exceedingly poor; but there is valuable grazing near the Jumna and Betwā, and *ghī* is made by the Ahirs who graze large herds of cattle there. Field embankments are also made, which prevent erosion and by holding up water stop the growth of *kāns* and retain moisture.

The ordinary tenures of the United Provinces are found, *zamindāri* and *pattiāri mahāls* being the commonest. A few estates are held on the *ubārī* tenure, which implies a reduction of the full revenue demand on varying conditions (see JHANSI DISTRICT). The following table gives the chief agricultural statistics and principal crops. cultivation in 1899-1901,* arenas being in square miles :—

Tahsil.	Total.	Cultivated	Irrigated.	Culturable waste.
Orni	311	134	2	80
Kulpī	407	158	9	114
Jālinn	424	275	25	73
Kunch	338	234	11	41
Total	1,480	801	47	308

* Later figures are not available owing to settlement operations.

The most important food crops are *gram*, *jowār*, and wheat, which covered 333, 123, and 103 square miles respectively. *Arhar* with 81, *bājra* with 69, and barley with 15 are the only other food-crops largely grown. Oilseeds (48) and cotton (59) are the chief economic products ; but hemp and opium are also grown in a small area.

Improvements in agricultural practice.

The District like all tracts in Bundelkhand is liable to great fluctuations in agricultural prosperity. If the spring harvest is injured, whether by blight or an excess or deficiency of rain, cultivation relaxes, or wheat is replaced by inferior staples, and *kāns* spreads rapidly, throwing land out of cultivation. No material improvements have yet been made in agricultural methods, though attempts were made many years ago to introduce American varieties of cotton near Kālpi. Endeavours are now being made to encourage rice cultivation, and an experimental farm is under consideration. Part of the District has been rendered more secure by canal irrigation, which will be referred to later. Advances under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts are freely taken, especially in bad years. Five lakhs were advanced in the 10 years ending 1900, including 3 lakhs in the two years 1895-97, and Rs. 16,000 were lent between 1900 and 1904.

Cattle, ponies, and sheep.

The cattle of Jālaun are inferior to those found south of the Betwā. Attempts have been made to introduce better strains, but hitherto without success. No horses are bred, and the ponies, sheep, and goats are all of an ordinary type.

Irrigation.

Up to 1886 the District had no sources of irrigation except wells, and owing to the peculiarities of the black soils, *mār* and *kābar*, and the great depth of the spring level the area irrigated was small. The opening of the Betwā Canal has led to a considerable increase in the irrigated area. This work enters the District in the south-west and has two branches, which supply almost every part of the District. Though the cultivators did not at first take water readily, the famine of 1896-97 opened their eyes to the value of the canal. In that year the area irrigated, which had been 12 square miles in 1894-95, was 128 square miles. Water is now freely taken for *parwā* or loan and the area of black soil irrigated, especially *kābar*, is increasing steadily. The area irrigated in 1899-1901 from canals was

38, and from wells 9 square miles. At present the irrigation is almost entirely confined to the spring crops, as the supply is exhausted by the beginning of the hot weather; but a second reservoir is being constructed to increase the supply.

Kankar or calcareous limestone and saltpetre are the only Minerals.
mineral products.

The District was formerly noted for the production of Arts and cloth; but the competition of machine-made cloth from Cawnpore has materially affected the industry, and the cultivation of *al* (*Morinda citrifolia*), from which a valuable red dye was made, has ceased since the introduction of aniline colours. Cotton dyeing and printing still survive on a small scale at Saidnagar and Kotra. There are two small cotton gins at Kālpī and a larger one at Ait, while another has been completed at Kūnch.

The principal exports are *gram*, oilseeds, cotton, and *ghī*. Com-
The bark of the *balūl* is now being sent in increasing quantities ^{in excess} to Cawnpore for use in tanning, and a plantation is being made near Kālpī. The *gram* is sent to southern and western India, oilseeds to Bombay, cotton to Cawnpore and Bombay, and *ghī* to Bengal. Kūnch, Kālpī, Jālaun, Rāmpura, and Mādhogarh are the chief trade centres.

The south of the District is crossed by the Indian Midland Railway and section of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway from Jhānsi to ^{and} Roads. Cawnpore, and a short branch connects Ait with Kūnch. There are 669 miles of road, of which 130 are metalled. The latter are in charge of the Public Works department, but the cost of all but 45 miles of metalled roads is met from local funds. Avenues are maintained on 109 miles. The main lines are the roads from Cawnpore and Saugor, and from Orai to Kūnch, Jālaun, and Mādhogarh.

Drought and blight are the two great scourges of Jālaun, Famine. and famine and scarcity occurred in 1783, in 1833, in 1837, and in 1848. The rains of 1868 failed and the autumn harvest was only about one-third of the normal, while the following spring harvest, which benefited by an opportune fall in September, 1868, gave rather more than half an average crop. There was great distress, especially in the remote southern villages until the rains of 1869, and relief was given and works were opened. A still worse calamity was experienced in the years

1895-97. Previous seasons had injured the crops and *kāns* had spread considerably. The rains of 1895 ceased prematurely, and relief was necessary early in 1896. By May the numbers on relief rose above 40,000, but the approach of the rains sent the people back to their villages. The monsoon of 1896, however, was even weaker than that of the previous year, and operations were again required. By April, 1897, there were 127,000 persons in receipt of relief, and before the next harvest nearly 35 per cent. of the total population had been relieved. Between October, 1896, and the same month in 1897 nearly 12 lakhs were spent by Government.

District staff. The Collector is assisted by 3 Deputy Collectors recruited in India, and a *tahsildār* is stationed at the headquarters of each *tahsil*.

Civil Justice and Crime. There is one regular Munsiff, and the District lies in the jurisdiction of the Civil Judge and Sub-Judge of Jhānsi, and is also in the Jhānsi Sessions division. A Special Judge is at present (1904) carrying out inquiries under the Bundelkhand Encumbered Estates Act. Crime is on the whole light, but serious outbreaks of dacoities occur not infrequently, and the difficulty of breaking up gangs is increased by the proximity of Native States.

Land Revenue administration. The District includes three large estates, Rāmpura, Jagamanpur, and Gopālpura, for which no detailed statistics are available, the total area of the three being about 85 square miles. A fixed revenue of Rs. 4,500 is paid for Jagamanpur, and the other two are revenue-free. For the first time since its existence in its present form, the settlement of the whole of the Jālaun District is now being revised simultaneously. Portions of the Kūnch and Kālpī *tahsils* were first settled as part of the Bundelkhand District and afterwards of HAMIRPUR, the first regular settlement being made in 1840-41. This was revised in the usual manner in 1872, the term being fixed for 30 years. The remainder of the District was assessed summarily for short terms from 1839 to 1863. The first regular settlement, which should have commenced earlier, but was postponed by the Mntiny, was carried out between 1860 and 1863, and was confirmed for a period of 20 years. It was revised between 1885 and 1887, and the operations are noteworthy as being the first in the United

Provinces in which the rules directed that rent-rolls should form the chief basis of assessment. At that time the revenue of the portions settled in 1872 was 2·9 lakhs. The revenue on the rest of the District was enhanced from 6·3 to 7·5 lakhs, the demand falling at 47 per cent. of the corrected rental. A series of bad seasons followed, and in 1893 reductions were made. The famine of 1895-97 necessitated further reductions of revenue, and in 1903-04 the demand stood at 9·8 lakhs. The whole District has now been brought under the special system of settlement in force in Bundelkhand, by which revenue is liable to revision every five years. Collections on account of land revenue and total revenue have been, in thousand of rupees:—

		1880-81.	1890-91.	1900-01.	1903-04.
Land revenue	...	9,10,	10,35,	9,39,	8,02,
Total revenue	...	11,81,	18,58,	12,28,	10,31,

There are 3 municipalities, and 2 towns are administered Local under Act XX of 1856. Beyond the limits of these, local self affairs are managed by the District board, which had an income govern- mont. of Rs. 87,000 in 1903-04, half of which was derived from local rates. The expenditure was Rs. 88,000, including Rs. 50,000 spent on roads and buildings.

The District Superintendent of Police has a force of 3 Police inspectors, 83 subordinate officers, and 360 constables, distributed in 17 police-stations, besides about 100 municipal and town police and 1,200 rural and road police. A special force is maintained along the frontier of the Native States as a guard against dacoits. The District jail contained an average of 157 inmates daily in 1903.

Jalaun takes a high place as regards the literacy of its inhabitants, of whom 4·4 (8·4 males and ·1 females) could read and write in 1901. The total number of public schools rose from 102 with 2,530 pupils in 1880-81 to 112 with 3,944 in 1900-01. In 1903-04 there were 140 such institutions with 5,181 pupils, including 271 girls, besides 58 private schools with 890 pupils. The education imparted is almost entirely primary, and only 6 schools were classed as secondary. No schools are

managed by Government, but 92 are managed by the District and municipal boards. Out of a total expenditure of Rs. 26,000 local funds provided Rs. 22,000, and the receipts from fees were Rs. 4,000.

Hospitals and dispensaries. There are 7 hospitals and dispensaries with accommodation for 73 in-patients. About 55,000 cases were treated in 1903, including those of 895 in-patients, and 2,600 operations were performed. The total expenditure was Rs. 13,000, chiefly met from local funds.

Vaccination. In 1903-04, 15,000 persons were successfully vaccinated, representing a proportion of 37 per 1,000 of population. Vaccination is only compulsory in the municipalities.

(*District Gazetteer, 1874* [under revision]; *Settlement Reports* by P. J. White, *Künch*, 1874; *Kalpi*, 1875; *remaining portion of District*, 1889.)

Orai Tahsil (Orāi).—Headquarters *tahsil* of Jālaun District, United Provinces, conterminous with the *pargana* of same name, and lying between $25^{\circ} 46'$ and $26^{\circ} 3'$ N. and $79^{\circ} 7'$ and $79^{\circ} 34'$ E., with an area of 311 square miles. Population fell from 67,702 in 1891 to 59,065 in 1901, the rate of decrease being the greatest in this District. There are 105 villages and 2 towns, ORAI, the District and *tahsil* headquarters, population 8,455, being the larger. The demand for land revenue in 1903-04 was Rs. 2,02,000 and for cesses Rs. 33,000. The density of population, 190 to the square mile, is much below the District average. Orai lies north of the Betwā, and the greater part of it forms an extensive plain of the rich black soil called *mār*. This tract is at present greatly depressed owing to a succession of bad years, commencing in 1893, when a hailstorm caused such damage that Rs. 55,000 of revenue were remitted. The Hamirpur branch of the Betwā Canal crosses the *tahsil* and is being more largely used than formerly for irrigating the black soil. In 1899-1900, 134 square miles were cultivated, of which 2 were irrigated.

Kalpi Tahsil.—Eastern *tahsil* of Jālaun District, United Provinces, conterminous with the *pargana* of the same name, and lying between $25^{\circ} 53'$ and $26^{\circ} 22'$ N. and $79^{\circ} 25'$ and $79^{\circ} 52'$ E., with an area of 407 square miles. Population fell from 78,754 in 1891 to 75,692 in 1901. There are 154 villages and

only one town, KALPI, the *tahsil* headquarters, population 10,139. The demand for land revenue in 1903-04 was Rs. 1,55,000 and for cesses Rs. 25,000. The density of population, 186 to the square mile, is the lowest in the District. This *tahsil* is bounded on the north-east by the Jumna and on the south by the Betwā, while several small drainage channels enter it from the west and unite to form a stream called the Non. In the south-west the soil is inferior *mār*, and this tract has recently suffered from bad seasons and is overgrown with *kāns* (*Saccharum spontaneum*). Near the Jumna the soil becomes lighter, and on the banks of the vast system of ravines which fringe that river and the smaller streams denudation has reduced the fertility of the land. In 1899-1900, 158 square miles were cultivated, of which 9 were irrigated.

Jālaun Tahsil.—Northern *tahsil* of Jālaun District, United Provinces, comprising the *pargana* of Jālaun and part of Mādhogarh, and lying between 26° and 26° 27' N. and 79° 3' and 79° 31' E., with an area of 424 square miles. Population increased from 147,090 in 1891 to 160,381 in 1901, the rate of increase being the largest in the District. There are 381 villages and two towns, JĀLAUN, the *tahsil* headquarters, population 8,573, being the larger. The demand for land revenue in 1903-04 was Rs. 3,16,000 and for cesses Rs. 51,000. The density of population, 378 to the square mile, is the highest in the District. Jālaun is bordered on the west by the Pahūj and on the north by the Jumna, both of these rivers having a fringe of ravines. In the south and east the rich black soil called *mār* is found; but this tract has suffered recently from bad seasons. North of the *mār* is a tract of *kībar*, or lighter coloured soil, which is largely dependent on rain at particular seasons for its cultivation. The north, west, and north-east of the *tahsil* consists of a loam tract, which is well served by the Kuthaund branch of the Betwā Canal, and is one of the most stable tracts in this very precarious District. In 1900-01, 275 square miles were cultivated, of which 25 were irrigated.

Kunch Tahsil.—Western *tahsil* of Jālaun District, United Provinces, comprising the *pargana* of Kunch and part of Mādhogarh, and lying along the Pahūj between 25° 51' and 26°

15° N. and 78° 56' and 79° 18' E., with an area of 338 square miles. Population increased from 102,815 in 1891 to 104,588 in 1901. There are 197 villages and only one town, KUNCH, population 15,888. The demand for land revenue in 1903-04 was Rs. 3,07,000 and for cesses Rs. 50,000. The density of population, 309 to the square mile, is considerably above the District average. In the east lies one of the richest areas of the black soil called *mār* to be found in the whole of Bundelkhand. It suffered from rust in 1894 and 1895, and subsequently from famine, but has not become overgrown by *kāns* (*Saccharum spontaneum*). West of the *mār* the soil becomes lighter as the ravines of the Pahūj are approached, and this tract is irrigated by the Kuthaund branch of the Betwā Canal. In 1900-01, 234 square miles were cultivated, of which 11 were irrigated.

Jālaun Town.—Headquarters town of *tahsil* of same name in the Jālaun District, United Provinces, situated in 26° 8' N. and 79° 21' E., on a metalled road 13 miles from Orai, the District headquarters. Population 8,573 (1901). During the 18th century Jālaun was the headquarters of a Marāthā State and nearly all the respectable inhabitants are still Marāthā Brāhmans, many of whom enjoy pensions and rent-free grants. Besides the *tahsili* the town contains a dispensary and a *tahsili* school with 144 pupils. It is administered under Act XX of 1856, with an annual income and expenditure of Rs. 1,300. Trade is small, but increasing. A fine market was built in 1881, and a number of Mārwāri bankers are settled here.

Kālpi Town.—Municipality and headquarters town in *tahsil* of same name, District Jālaun, United Provinces, situated on the Jumna in 26° 8' N. and 79° 45' E. It lies on the road from Cawnpore and Saugor, and on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. Population 10,139 (1901). According to tradition Kālpi was founded in the 4th century by one Bāsdeo. It fell into the hands of Kutab-ud-din in 1196, and at once became an important fort of the Musalmāns. In the 15th century Ibrāhim Shāh of Jaunpur made two unsuccessful attempts to seize Kālpi, and in 1435 Hoshang Shāh of Mālwā captured the place. A few years later Ibrāhim's successor, Mahmūd, was allowed to occupy the town on the plea of chastising the governor. He plundered

it, and then refused to restore it to the king of Mālvā, but afterwards came to terms. In the great struggle between the Jaunpur State and the rulers of Delhi, which ended with the extinction of the former, a great battle took place near Kälpi in 1477 and Husain Shāh of Jaunpur fled to Kanauj, where he was again defeated. When the victory at Pānipat in 1526 laid open the plains of Hindustān to Bābar, the Rānā of Chitor and the Afghāns combined to stop his advance, and occupied Kälpi, but were met near the site of Fatehpur-Sikrī, as they marched on Agra, and defeated. Kalpi was taken in 1527 by Humāyūn after his conquest of Jaunpur and Bihār, and held till 1540 when the Mughals were defeated by Sher Shāh at Kanauj. It was again the scene of fierce contests in the struggles which sapped the Afghān strength before the return to power of the Mughals. Under Akbar Kälpi became the headquarters of a *sarkār*, which included the adjacent parts of the present Districts of Etawah, Cawnpore, and Hamirpur, besides Jālaun and portions of the Gwalior State. When the Marāthās acquired part of Bundelkhand early in the 18th century, Kälpi became the headquarters of the governor. In 1798 the town was captured by the British, but was subsequently abandoned. It again fell into their power, after a few hours' resistance, in 1803, and was granted to Rājā Himmāt Bahādur. He died in the following year and the grant lapsed, when the town was made over to Gobind Rao of Jālaun, who exchanged it in 1806. After the large District of Bundelkhand was divided into two portions, Kälpi was for a time the headquarters of the Northern Division, afterwards called HAMIRPUR DISTRICT. During the Mutiny a great victory was won near here, in May, 1858, by Sir Hugh Rose over a force of 12,000 rebels under the Rāni of Jhānsi, the Rao Sāhib, and the Nawāb of Bāndā, which did much to quell the rebellion in Bundelkhand. The town is situated among the ravines of the Jumna, and after a long period of decay is again reviving in importance. The western outskirt contains a number of old tombs, notably that called the *chaurāsi gumbaz* (or 84 domes); but ravines now separate these relics of the past from the dwellings of the living. Old Kälpi stands comparatively near the river on an elevated site, and is a good specimen of the older type of north

Indian town, with its darkened plaster walls and flat roofs interspersed with trees, and here and there a temple spire or Muhammadan dome. The newer portion of the town stretches south-east and is lower and further from the river. On the most prominent edge of the steep bank stand the ruins of a fort, but only a single building has survived in it. This is a masonry room with walls nine feet thick, said to have been the treasury of the Marāthā governor. A fine flight of steps leads from the fort to a bathing *ghāt* on the river. A few years ago a lofty tower was built by a local pleader, which is adorned with representations of the great battles of the Rāmāyana. It is noteworthy that less prominence is given to Rāma than to Rāvana, his adversary, who is represented as a gigantic many-armed figure, of dignified aspect, about 80 feet in height. The chief public buildings are the *tahsīlī*, and dispensary.

Kālpī has been a municipality since 1868, and in the ten years ending 1901 the average income and expenditure have been Rs. 11,000. In 1903-04 the income was Rs. 14,000, chiefly derived from octroi, Rs. 9,000, and the expenditure was Rs. 14,000. For many years this was a great trade centre. Cotton and grain were brought from the south, and sent away to Cawnpore or down the Jumna to Mirzāpur and Calcutta, while the manufactures of sugarcandy and paper were celebrated. The buildings of the East India Company's cotton factory, which was one of the principal stations for providing for the annual investment, are still standing. As railways spread, trade routes were altered, and Kālpī declined, but its commerce is again increasing. Grain is now sent to southern and western India, *ghātī* to Bengal, and cotton to Cawnpore or Bombay. Two small cotton gins have recently been opened, and the Forest department is starting plantations of *bābul* for the supply of bark to the Cawnpore tanneries. The *tahsīlī* school has 111 pupils, and there are 3 municipal schools with 170, and a girls' school with 19.

Kūnch Town (*Konch*).—Municipality and headquarters of *tahsīl* of same name, District Jālaun, United Provinces, situated in $25^{\circ} 59'$ N. and $79^{\circ} 10'$ E., on a branch of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. Population 15,888 (1901). Kūnch was the headquarters of a *makāl* or *pargana* under Akbar. In

1804 the commander of the British troops in Bundelkhand despatched a force to reduce the fort of Amanta Malaya, five miles from Künch. Amir Khan Pindāri came to the rescue of the garrison, and the British had to retire to Künch after losing heavily. The Pindāris subsequently overpowered a small detachment of reinforcements at Kälpi, but their forces were entirely broken and dispersed by the British troops a month later. During the Mutiny Künch was several times occupied by the rebel troops. The town consists of a business quarter in the east, and a quiet widespread country village to the west. The latter contains the high site of an old ruined mud fort, on which the *tahsīl* and police-station now stand. The former is adorned by a large tank constructed in the 18th century, and has been much improved during the last 30 years. A new bazaar has been built, and a large enclosure has been made, to which goods may be brought free of octroi. The chief public buildings are the dispensary and *tahsīl* school. Künch has been a municipality since 1868. In the 10 years ending 1901 the average income and expenditure were Rs. 13,000. In 1903-04 the income was Rs. 22,000, chiefly from octroi, Rs. 13,000, and a tax on professions and trades, Rs. 2,000, and the expenditure was Rs. 22,000. The town is the largest trading centre in the District, and is increasing in importance. Grain and *ghī* are the chief exports, and a large cattle market is held. Sugar, tobacco, and rice are imported for distribution to the country around. The *tahsīl* school contains 66 pupils, 4 municipal schools 200, and a girls' school 22.

Orai Town (*Urai*).—Municipality and headquarters of the Jālaun District and Orai *tahsīl*, United Provinces, situated in 25° 29' N. and 79° 28' E., on the Cawnpore-Saugor road, and on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. Population 8,458 (1901). Orai was chosen in 1839, probably on account of its position on the Cawnpore-Saugor road, as the headquarters of the newly-annexed territory of Jālaun. It then consisted of a few dilapidated huts, and has been improved to some extent, but still remains a place of no importance except as the District headquarters. Besides the ordinary offices, Orai contains male and female dispensaries, and high and *tahsīl* schools with about 200 pupils, and is the headquarters of a Special Judge under the

Bundelkhand Encumbered Estates Act. There is a fine tank with masonry approaches south of the town. A municipality was constituted in 1871, and in the 10 years ending 1901, the average income and expenditure were Rs. 9,000. In 1903-04 the income was Rs. 15,000, chiefly from octroi, Rs. 7,000, and the expenditure Rs. 12,000. There is no trade.

Cross-references—(for Imperial Gazetteer only).

Calpee.—Town and *tahsil* in Jālaun District, United Provinces; see KALPI.

Chitrakot.—Hill and place of pilgrimage in *tahsil* Karwi, District Bāndā, United Provinces; see CHITRAKUT.

Garothā.—*Tahsil* in Jhānsi District, United Provinces, see GARAUTHA.

Jahānābād.—Town in *tahsil* Khajuhā, District Fatehpur, United Provinces; see KORA.

Jājmau.—Former name of the CAWNPORE *tahsil*, Cawnpore District, United Provinces.

Majhgawān.—Village lands in *tahsil* Mau, District Bāndā, United Provinces, containing the town of RAJAPUR.

Pukhrāyān.—Another name of the BHOGNIPUR *tahsil*, Cawnpore District, United Provinces.

Sārh Salempur.—Former name of NARWAL *tahsil*, District Cawnpore, United Provinces.

Shiurājpur.—*Tahsil* in Cawnpore District, United Provinces; see SHIVARAJPUR.

Tarahuwān.—Village in *tahsil* Karwi, District Bāndā, United Provinces; see KARWI TOWN.

